HE LIBERATOR: ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, TI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

officer Johnson, General Agent: all remittances are to be made, and sed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

15.—52.50 per annum, payable in ad-tion at the expiration of six months. communications must be rost PAID ages is making loss than a square will ones for 75 cls.; one square for \$100. innestor of some square or \$100.

In Issue Krapp, the late publisher, and as interest in the subscription-list split (we years from the first of Janussimary cancerns of the Linerator a direction and supervision of a com-or the following gentlemen: Fran-etter Philanick, Ellis Gray Lon-sel, William Bassett.

TLL. 110 GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XI .-- NO. 19.

SELECTIONS. Important Religious Action. CATTARAUGUS MISSION, Feb. 15, 1841.

Eller of the American Citizen: The following resolutions, on the gers in the United States, were unanhe meeting of the Congregation-Western New York, recently Chart. Co.

ate in the United States, without

South, is the entire and the part of the South, is the eatire and come petent of all her slaves.

I That immediate emancipation, in our feetily are, and would result in promotional and sternal interests of all the parameter and therefore is the only sound,

That we will use every prodent means a the southern church respecting her at That for the present, until they repent;

thirty our christian fellowship from The so for as practicable, we will expressed use of slave products.
That we will immediately present our ingress, asking their aid in hastening not shrery throughout the land.
That we have reason for devout thanks-

by the success of the abolition cause, re will increase our zeal and That we recommend the monthly conoppressed to the churches con-

e inserted in the weekly pagers of our endly to the cause of abolition.

ASHER BLISS, Moderator.

A remonstrance from the Congregational Scotland to Christians in the United States been read, a committee was appointed to re-to the same. The following is a copy of the

PR WARDLAW, D. D. D. RUSSELL, D. D. ESR. CAMPRELL, A. M.

WED PATHERS AND BRETHREN:-We adn, as the median of communication be-ne Congregational Union of Scotland, and mans of this land, on the painful subject

faithful and christian remonstrance having endid and christian remonstrance having relata meeting of the Association of West-a-York, convened at Busti, the undersigned pointed a committee to prepare a response, schurging the responsible duty devolving we cheerfully admit the justness of your fraternal rebukes, while we feel animated represent resources, who can be considered to a separate of your sympathy in our behalf, if we are more than ever satisfied of the largency of the reasons against the system, as it exists in our beloved country, and the approaching day, with emotions of joy, is full stain shall be wiped from our nation-

aron.

uless with shrone and mortification the nea your part, of an effort to arouse us from
a pathy, for which we have no sufficient are, however, but just beginning to that, as christians in the non-slaveholding we are justly chargeable with no small the guilt of perpetuating this great moral I bringing down the curse of Almighty a our church and nation. When we require eaths to which you allude, and the interest that the cuts is a small product of the cuts lies at our door, we seem to of the Lord saying, 'Where is Abel,

to torque can express the awful condidive population of this land of boasted freedom. Some are in cold and loath--hungry, thirsty, sick and mangled, ependent, and republican spirits of orn oppression, are tamed and crush-okes, manuales and fetters, literally cerated body, while the poor suffer lad to desperation by the unfeeling taskheir lonely buts, having no kind hand to rest from the cold brow of death, or close eyes when life is gone. Dwelling in civilization, refinement, and avowed ty, they are denied the first principles of To teach them to read God's holy word, according to the laws of some States.)

with fines, imprisonment or death. ie slave-system have been carefully conin the mass of the people in the free States. now breaking in upon us from every ekly papers devoted to the cause of abo in our hands; paniphlets, of various kinds, in lation; many religious and political vocate the dectrine of immediate emanciministers, in many instances, fearless of rea their mouths for the dumb; violent opas for the most part ceased. In various subject of abolition is introduced into our ation, and is becoming an agitating toin the strong fastnesses of slavery itself, usians now feel that they can no longer peace, and be innocent; therefore they of of remonstrance, and assert their strong s of the heinous nature of a system which I to a mere chattel and allows human buy and sell the image of the blessed crucify the Son of God afresh in the his poor despised members. This declar-the views of christian abolitionists is public attention, and alarming many a science, and producing discussion in all denominations of this land. We are harefore, that the time is near at hand, burches of the north will clear the skirts ents from any farther participation in and sin. These things we regard as

day these cheering prospects, we no means convey the idea that the work to buttle fought, or victory gained. Nay, we are just preparing for the conflict. You rel aware that we, who are on the field of batty experience an amount of opposition and by from various quarters, which you, at your servation, cannot fully realize. This is

and pledged to resist every encreachment on lar claim as their poculiar domestic institu-We are not allowed directly to approach either with the living voice, or through the on this agutating subject. With great reluction here, or read, or look at the subject in the light and bearings.

Political men of high reputation, at the Supathize with the south, and in every manmasting with the south, and in every man-organ for them. Nor must we conceal the the trumpets of too many whom the great the Church has placed upon Zion's walls, for souls, either give an uncertain sound, leir blast in favor of the cursed system of This to us is matter of deep and lasting Were it an enemy, we might more cheerit. But when such glaring inconsistenby the ministers of the meek and lesus, who has taught us to love our neighbor



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1841.

as ourselves—to do unto others as we would they should do unto us,—and to render unto all their dues—we are confounded. We know not what to answer. That prenchers of the gospel, and expounders of the sacred oracles, in churches and seminaries of high standing in a protestant and republican nation, should gravely defend the system of domestic slavery, by reference to God's word, is we believe an anonally on earth.

Abolitionists also are divided amongst themselves as to the modus operands. This arises from the movelty of the cause in which we are engaged. The general principles of abolition are yet scarcely so settled that the members of the Society even understand each other, much less does the community at large. Among the points on which they disagree, is the expediency of political action. Some feel bound in conscience, to vote for none to the high places of honor and trust, except abolitionists, while others feel at liberty to give the elective franchise to the best man who has a reasonable prospect of election. The subject of woman's rights, also, has been another bone of contention, and in fact the rock on which, as a National Society, they have split.

Again, some of those who profess to be true friends to abolition principles, are wanting in zeal and energy, and in fact do nothing; while others propelled by a blind zeal, bring the cause into disrepute by their indiscretion. These and all other obstacles in our way, we humbly trust time and perseverance, with the Divine blessing will remove.

God in mercy grant an entire and speedy deliverance from the pollution and guilt of slavery!

Thus, dear brethren, we have endeavored to discharge our duty, by replying briefly and patially to wor affectionate remonstrance. In this reply, to-vertice with the evaluation and guilt of slavery!

We deem it important to say, that the Associa-tion unanimously passed the enclosed resolutions. In behalf of the Association,

From the Friend of Man.

the seared skin of their consciences, caused by the scorching truths that have been heaped, like live

ASHER BLISS, JOS, S. EMERY,

HIRAM S. EDDY.

Apulia, April 16, 1841.

From the Colored American

A Humbug Indeed.

charge our duty, by replying briefly and partially to your affectionate remonstrance. In this reply, to-gether with the resolutions prefixed, you will per-ceive the views of Congregationalists in Western New York, on whose behalf we address you. We have received a part of a sheet of paper containing eight resolutions, with a preamble, setting forth a proposition by George W. Scott, of somewhere, a colored man, to the colored people of this country, to emigrate to the Oregon country.

The same ground is set forth in the preamble and

resolutions, always having been taken by all our en-emies throughout the country, viz: that we cannot become an elevated people in this country. The Bao. Hough—Will you have the kindness to allow me a small place in your excellent paper where I may stand 'beside my much esteemed triend and brother, Asa Rand, and 'define my position.' I have no trouble in finding it.

I may stand 'beside my much esteemed triend and brother, Asa Rand, and 'define my position.' I have no trouble in finding it.

On the subject of political action I am a 'straight out.' Not of the Tippecance order, but after the manner of April I, 1840. I can find it no where in the range of my judgment or conscience to 'submerge my abolitionism under the engulphing waves of pro-slavery political partyism.' No, no: on this point I claim to be 'not a whit behind the chiefest' of abolitionists. And I can say also, with bro. Rand, that 'my vocation, as a friend of human rights, has not led me to give my adhesion to a 'third party' in spoittes. I know no party political, as such merely. But a maral party, (carrying out their principles at the polls, as well as in the pulpit and at the throne of grace, &c. &c., I do know and have known from the day of my first public espousal of human liberty, in connection with the abolition of slavery. I should feel just as seff-approved before God, while, professing to be the friend of the slave, I should employ agents to buy, sell, whip, torture, cut off the earsidg out the eyes, chop up the bodies, separate parents and children, husbands and wives, raise malattoes, sell my mulatto children, and commit all and singular the ten thousand published and unpublished and unpublished and unpublished sominations that grow out of the system of slavery, as, with the same profession, to cast a vote for the election to law-making and law-administering offices, men who do these things, or apologise for their doing in others. To me it appears very plain, that I could not remain a true member of a pro-slavery political party, and maintain unblemished my profession of republicanism, pililantiropy, partions. No do I see how I could sustain the relation of a true friend of a pro-slavery, 'degonerate' to work of the could sustain the relation of a true friend of a pro-slavery, 'degonerate' to work of the could sustain the relation of a true friend of a pro-slavery, degonerate 'durch, and maintain u

tonson. Nor do I see how I could sustain the relation of a true friend of a pro-slavery, 'degenerate' down on the Pacific ocean, a region of country about which Congress cares but little, and for whose inhalitantity, benevolence, purity, or RELIGION. The only difference, to my mind, between these professed abolitonists who go along with their pro-slavery political parties, and those making the same profession, who go along with their religious parties, is, that the former set most consistently. They wise that the former set most consistently. They wise that the former set most consistently.

# Is the South Deceived !

that the former act most consistently. They wisely regard the divine assurance, that reformation should begin at the house of God, which is the Either the slaveholders are grossly deceived

ly regard the divine assurance, that 'reformation should begin at the house of God,' which is the church of God. 'Ye are God's building.' The politician waits to see this reformation begin in its appropriate place. And when it does so begin among those who declaim (as is right) against the unholy union of pro and anti-slavery in politics, then the beauty of purity in practice will greatly entice men to 'add to their faith' the 'virtue' of practicality, not only in matters of church religion, but of all-comprehensing religion, or obedience to God in all things—practically as well as theoretically.

Brother Rand says, 'To my apprehension, we have yet duties to discharge in degenerate churches, before we desert them,' &c. Now this is precisely the position or plea of professed abolitionists who remain in their pro-slavery political parties. They will tell us that they have 'duties to discharge' in the 'degenerate' parties before they 'desert them.' And why not? If the course insisted on by my very dear brother Rand is the right course in the churches, why is it wrong in the parties? Do the 'covenant obligations' to men in church matters sanctify the violation of principle? Bro. Rand will reply, (as in his letter of April 5.) 'I am satisfied, however, that in warring against 'sectarianism,' a new sect will arise more sectarian than any now existing," an animal with more horns than any beast that has yet

that in warring against 'sectarianism,' a new sect will arise more sectarian than any new seisting," an animal with more horns than any beast that has yet 'pushed' among the churches of our land.'! Just so reasons the Hon. Seth M. Gates. Just so reasons the Hon. Seth M. Gates. Just so reasons the Hon. Francis Granger, Just so reasons every whig and democrat in the land—and just on account of that kind of reasoning, were there polled last fall, bundends and thousands of yetes, by abolitionism,' and that 'the greatest of the Eastern politicians,'—meaning Mr. Webster—is 'with' the patriotism,' and that 'the greatest of the Eastern politicians,'—meaning Mr. Webster—is 'with' the slaveholders on the subject, 'as a political question.' Will some of our whig friends explain?—Emancities. hundreds and thousands of votes, by abolitionists, for Harrison and Tyler, Van Buren and Johnson; and these men will rejoice that in the argument of bro. Rand, they have found a sweet emollient for

Recognition of Texas by Great Britain.

the seared skin of their consciences, caused by the scorching truths that have been heaped, like live coals, upon them from the pens of our Goodells, Leavitts, Smiths, Birneys, &c. &c. Now if the position of bro. R. is correct, then certainly the friends of 'Tyler too,' and Waddy Thompson too, would be perfectly justifiable in refusing any support of the 'independent nominations' plan. To remain in fealty to a pro-slavery party, 'degenerate' though it be, is better than 'to come out from among them, for in so doing (i. e. coming out.) a new party would be formed (in their esteem) having many heads to 'push,' &c. 'It is a poor rule that will not work both ways;' and if our friend R. is right, it certainly affords full proof (if no more) of the wisdom and justice of those who act upon the 'scattering plan; for they (many of them) would much dislike the idea of leaving their old parties to form a new one. They think that 'there is a more excellent way' of political action, and they 'have yet to learn that [they] can better reach and rescue [their] enslaved brother by taking the opposite course.' And they will be very apt to conclude that the partiality of dear bro. Rand for the 'objects of the Penn Yan Convention which was composed of members of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches,' and which methis 'cordial approbation,' was more the effect of his peculiar attachment to them, as favorable to his sect, than to their peculiar effect on abolition; for some of the members of the Convention at Cazenovia, of the members of the Convention at Cazenovi peculiar attachment to them, as favorable to his sect, than to their peculiar effect on abolition; for some of the members of the Convention at Cazenovia, whom bro. Rand accuses, without any proof, of having 'aimed at the annihilation of the churches, to 

"Proof, brother, proof!

'Bro. R. ought to have presented one argument at least for this assertion."

Texans, and liberated the slaves of Texas."

SlaveTreatment in Guadaloupe.

A trial of casiderable interest took place at the assizes of La-Binte-a Pitre, in the island of Guadaloupe, in Octobr last. A colonist, named Douillard Mahaudiere, was charged with having tortured and otherwise cruely treated a female slave, named Lucile. It apeared from the act of accusation, which was born out by a great number of witnesses, that the accused, who had recently lost his wife and several head offattle by death, inagined that they had been poisoied; and that Lucile was connected with a gang of negroes, who were reported to be preparers of posons, and were said to hold secret meetings, at which they decided as to their victims, SlaveTreatment in Guadaloupe.

nectings, at which they decided as to their victims, and fixed uponthose who were to administer the soison. Impressed with the idea of the guilt of poison. Impressed with the idea of the guilt of Lucile, Douillard, without examination or inquiry, had her immural in a dungeon, where she was fastened to a bar of iron, and her left leg and arm were confined in a sort of stocks, sous to prevent all possibility of motion. In this cruel position, with the exception of her having been able to extricate her arm, the wisting of her flesh rendering it possible to withdraw it, she remained an entire year. At length a milleped having during the night been gnawing her flesh, the acuteness of the agony gave her momentary energy, and tearing a stone from the wall, she was enabled to extricate her leg. Her relief was, hewever, of short duration, for on the following her flesh, the acuteness of the agony gave her momentary energy, and tearing a stone from the wall, she was enabled to extricate her leg. Her relief was, hewever, of short duration, for on the following day, when the fact was discovered and reported to her master by the negro who conveyed to her the miseralle rations of manioc flour and cod-fish which were dlowed her, orders were given for her being again placed in the horrible position of torture from the specific of the wounded! the shrieks of the women and children, who have lost their friends in the battle, and are power to be seized on and sold!—But her master by the negro who conveyed to her the miseralle rations of manioc flour and cod-fish which were dlowed ber, orders were given for her being again placed in the horrible position of torture from which she had extricated herself. The unfortunate woman remained in this state of confinement altogether twenty-two months, the greater part of which she was allowed only a bottle of water a day, notwithstinding the great heat of the atmosphere, and she must have been starved to death, from the irregularity with which even the very small quantity of food allowed to her was supplied, if her daughters of her master had not also from time to time, but unknown to him, taken some nourishment to her. The dungeon in which she was confined was only nine feet long and six feet broad, and not four feet in height, with no other opening for light and air when the door was closed than a small window. The knowledge of this barbarous and illegal treatment having at length reached the law authorities, the prisoner, who was reduced to a skeleton, was at length released by them, and a prosecution was commenced against her owner. The court was excessively crowded, and many of the colonists who were present appeared to take a deep interest in the defence of the prisoner, which was chiefly conficulties and provided and many of the colonists who were present appeared to take a deep interest in the defence of the prisoner, which was chiefly conficulties and the prisoner of the prisoner, which was chiefly conficulties and the prisoner of the prisoner, which was chiefly conficulties and the prisoner of the prisoner, which was chiefly conficulties and the prisoner of the pris

cessively crowded, and many of the colonists who were present appeared to take a deep interest in the defence of the prisoner, which was chiefly confined to an assertion that he had only exercised the just right which a colonist has over his slaves, and that he believed the woman Lucile to have poisoned his wife and his cattle. The Procurear du Roi, (M. Marais,) in his address to the court, stated the case against the accused, who it appeared had formally protested against the recent order which gives the law authorities the power of visiting the slave establishment, in order that the slaves may be protected against ill-treatment, pointed out the violations of the law committed by the accused, and stated that he would perform his duty to the end, notwith-standing the prisoner, and stated that he would perform his duty to the end, notwith-standing the pointer and processed. that he would perform his duty to the end, notwith-standing the excitement amongst the colonists in fa-vor of the accused, and the confident tone in which they predicted his acquittal. During the address of the Procureur du Roi, the munifestations of dissatis-faction by the colonists present were frequent and indecorous; but, the president having declared that he would see that the tribunal should be represented.

This is another of the sins of Sodom, and which drew down the vengeance of God upon those cities; indecorous; but, the president having declared that he would see that the tribunal should be respected, they subsided. All the leading facts were, as we have stated, proved in evidence; and it was also have stated, proved in evidence; and it was also they subsided. All the leading tacts were, as also have stated, proved in evidence; and it was also proved that there was no ground for supposing that the supp ny cattle had been poisoned by the natives, there

It is to be noted, that uncleanness prevails in a contagious malady raging which carried them off; nor was there the slightest ground for supposing that the wife of the accused had been poisoned. Amongst the witnesses called for the prosecution was Lucile, who gave an account of her sufferings, and stated that another female slave had been so inhumanly flogged upon the same absurd charge as that for which she herself was confined, that she died a few days afterwards. The Cure of the commune stated that he had written a letter to M. Fouillard, entreating him to release his slave, but that he had refused to do so. On being reproached by the president of the tribunal for not making further efforts in the cause of humanity, the Cure release his slaves, are truly astonishing, and will hardly be credited by no should are to do so, they would be corrected, the prosecution was a state of absolute subjection to their masters, cannot in any instance resist their will, and if they should dure to do so, they would be corrected, the prosecution to their masters, cannot in any instance resist their will, and if they should dure to do so, they would be corrected, the prosecution to their masters, cannot in any instance resist their will, and if they should dure to do so, they would be corrected, the should submit to whatever their wicked pleasure might be.

But of all other effects the slave trade has the most immediate and direct tendency to banish all induminity and compassion from the breasts of men, and to fill them with hardness of heart, and the greatest imaginable cruelty. The amazing barbarities exercised upon slaves by their unfeeling task-masters, are truly astonishing, and will hardly be credited by neaple who have never seen them in a construction to their masters are taste of absolute subjection to their masters, cannot in any instance resist their will, and if they should are to do so, they would be corrected, the they should are to do so, they would be corrected, the they should are to do so, they would be corr further efforts in the cause of humanity, the Cure replied, that he did not feel that he had a right to interpose between master and slave. The mayor of terpose between master and slave. The mayor of the commune, who was called as a witness, admitted that he had been requested to interfere, but that he had not done so, as he considered that the masters had a right to punish their own slaves who offended; and he entered into long details about his cwn losses of cattle, which he also attributed the control of the co

dict was pronounced, the colonists who were in the court rushed to M. Grandpre, and shook hands with great warmth, and then conducted M. Douillard out of court in triumph. Almost immediately afterwards
M. Douillard got into his cabriolet, and drove through the streets of Point-a-Pitre, followed by his friends, amongst whom was the vice-president of the colonial council. When the crowd arrived opposite to the

# 'A Choice Relic.'

The following extract is taken from 'A Sermon on teigning Abominations, delivered in Fairfield County, Virginia, Dec. 30th, 1774, by Elhanan Winchester Windows and Windows an Reigning Abominations, delivered in Fairfield County, Virginia, Dec. 30th, 1774, by Elhanan Winches-

hunger, thirst, cold, nakedness, hard labor and per-petual slavery.

Think, O ye tender mothers, how would you feel, if when you should send your little boys or girls to fetch a pttcher or calabash of water from the spring, you should never see them return again! if some barbarous kidnapper should watch the opportunity, and seize upon your darlings, as the eagle upon its prey! should gag your sweet pratting babes, and force them away! how would your eyes with tears run down! how would your souls refuse to be comforted! Such is the pain that many mothers feel in Africa, and God can cause it to come home to your selves, who contribute to such an abomination as this. Think, O ye parents, how ye would feel, if when ye sent your children into the field to watch the corn, and drive the birds away, they should be thus stolen and carried off! yet this many poor Africans experience. Many poor women take their children, and god down to the river, to wash the sand, and get gold dust; while thus employed, their foos dart upon them, take their gold and their children, aor let them return to give any account to their unfortunate husbands of the disaster. The husband comes in from the little field, to eat his cheerful meal with his wife and children, whom he expects to find returned with the skingr over, but also! Think, O ye tender mothers, how would you feel, comes in from the little field, to eat his cheerful meal with his wife and children, whom he expects to find returned with the shining ore; but, alas! he finds them not! he goes towards the river—he calls—but receives no answer; at last he ventures to the shore, finds the place where the partner of his little joys was employed, but alas! she is gone—no more to bless his longing eyes! he returns frantic.

another, for no other purpose than to get all the prisoners they may take, as slaves.

Now transport yourselves in imagination to Africa, and see the two armies assembled to battle; how they meet with fury! they rush like lions and

It is to be noted, that uncleanness prevails in a most horrid manner where slaves are kept; for they being in a state of absolute subjection to their mas-

his cwn losses of cattle, which are also attributed to poison. The accused was defended by M. Grandapre, and the trial, which lasted several days, terminated in a verdict of acquittal. As soon as the vernated in a verdict of acquittal. As soon as the vernated in a verdict of acquittal. As soon as the vernated in a verdict of acquittal. The soon as the vernated in a verdict of acquittal in the soon as the vernated in the soon as the vernated in a verdict of acquittal. it must finally (unless a speedy stop is put thereto,) prove destructive to our temporal interest, as well as

to our spiritual welfare. to our spiritual welfare.

A few shocking circumstances deserve to be mentioned, which I have learned by residing in the parts where slavery is allowed. Many men, even those who have wives, keep negro wenches, and have children by them, which children they not only house of the advocate of M. Douillard, they set up deafening shouts of 'Vive Grandpre.'

have children by them, which children will sell them to strangers for ever; and such slaves will frequently bring twice or thrice as much as common negroes: sometimes they will sell mothers and children to-

supporters of a commerce that employs these and many other vices to carry it on! Could you but think seriously of the disgraceful and cruel manner in which slaves are obtained, methinks are supporters of a commerce that employs these and many other vices to carry it on! Could you but think seriously of the disgraceful and cruel manner in which slaves are obtained, methinks were and the company at the city of Richmond, in Virginia, in the year 1700 of supporters of a commerce that employs these and as I had it from the person's own mouth: a man many other vices to carry it on! Could you but think seriously of the disgraceful and cruel manner in which slaves are obtained, methinks you could not attempt to justify the horrid practice. Numbers are stolen while going out on their lawful business, are never suffered to return home to take leave of their friends; but are gagged and bound, they carried on heart they carried the carried they carried they carried they carried they carried the carried they carried they carried they carried they carried the carried they carried they carried they carried they carried the carried they carri ness, are never suffered to return home to take are; to make them submit to his wicked designs; leave of their friends; but are gagged and bound, then carried on board the vessels which wait for them, never more to see their native land again, but to drag out a miserable existence in chains, that the young men in general, in the lower parts of Visition where the submit to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of the horizontal to his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of his wicked designs; and when they complained to his father of his wicked designs; and his wicked designs; a Virginia, where slaves are the most plenty, were of

the same debauched character as himself.

The poor slaves are forced to work in a most us

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas.Clarke, Wayne; -- Edward Southwick, Augusta; -- A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth; --

New-Hampshire.—Davis Smith, Plymouth;—P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Möjerd.
Vermost.—John Bement, Woodstock:—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusertrs.—Wim. E. Kimball Topsfield;—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C.W hipple, Newburgport;—Isane Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Sangus; W. S.W ider, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Saiem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and ricinity;—Richard C. French, Fail River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanover;—Isane A.stin, Neutacke: —Elias Richards, Weymouth;—Edward aris, Wor, sater;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertoven;—A. Bearse, Cestewille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunt m.

[47] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.]

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 540.

with rage, sorrow and despair, and curses the au- | air; but while they were eating, there came up a air; but while they were cating, there came up a shower of rain, which obliged them to retire into the house; one of the plates was by accident left out upon a stump, from whence a tree had been cut down, and remained there till the rain was over; a small remnant of meat, &c., was left upon the plate, which the poor slave found, and thinking no harm, ate, as he was very hungry; for doing which, he suffered the inhuman punishment mentioned above. But where was the crime of this? some may say. Indeed, my friends, I have that to learn myself; for the food which he ate was so spoiled by the rain, that it would not have been eaten by any but such that it would not have been eaten by any but such that it would not have been eaten by any but such as were hungry, and would probably have been given to the dogs; but such is the amazing cruelty which is caused by such a most accursed trade. I myself have known a poor slave, for seeking to make his escape, (as who would not,) taken, tied down, and whipped for several hours, without mercy; one and another taking turns at whipping him. I have heard them order the iron to be put into the fire, to burn and torment the poor creatures as is customary. heard them order the fron to be put into the fire, to burn and torment the poor creatures as is customary. Many greater cruelties I have heard of, but could never bear to see them Many masters have boasted, that they have lain

awake on purpose to invent unheard of cruelties and tortures for their slaves. Volumes might be filled with the accounts of the torments inflicted upon the miserable creatures, and this merely to gratify the inhuman brutality of their unfeeling mas-

> From the Friend of Man. Progress of Abolitionism.

Extracts from the last letter of the correspondent of Gerrit Smith, who resides in Tennessee.

'An opinion is gaining ground at the South, that davery cannot continue long.

The whole South has been in some degree influenced by the abolitionists. Barbarous punishments

are less frequent. Burning slaves alive was a bar-barity that prevailed in South Carolina until about 1830. The last instance I heard of in that State was in Abbeville District. A young negro man, said to be about twenty years old, was tried and sentenced by a court composed of two magistrates and five recholders, and executed near that District, if I am correctly informed, where were the plantations of John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie.

he intelligent postmaster of \_\_\_\_\_, in this county, was present at the execution. He told me, that there was a very large collection of people, and, as near as he could judge, 3000 blacks; that before the fire was kindled, a sermon was preached by, I think, the Rev. Mr. Capers; that he saw the poor young man, who was about to suffer, distinctly; that he appeared composed, so much so, that he thoug did not believe that they really intended to ought he him. When the dreadful sentence was about to be executed, they piled pitch-pine faggots around him and applied the fire. His screams were loud and and applied the fire. This screams were foul and piercing. No language could describe his ageny. The plain dealing of the abolitionists has put a stop to this mode of execution, I trust, forever. The slave market was, when I was in Charleston, in the most public part of the city. When the abolitionists were handling them, as they thought, rather coupling they removed it to a more private place.

roughly, they removed it to a more private place. These are among the signs of the times. Where there is shame, there is nope of something better In the late fall, a planter, the owner of some 50 r 60 slaves, from Edgefield District, which joins Abbeville on the East, spent a night at the house, where I am now writing. Speaking of the aboli-tionists, he said they made horrible pictures, and ex-hibited them publicly, of slaves chained together,

and of others flogging them in the most cruel man-ner. I asked him if their pictures exceeded the re-ality. He said they did. I told him I thought not; that I had met slaves, every where chained; that while the trade continued, it was an every day ocurrence in the South; that, in Laurens District, one was whipped to death by a Baptist clergyman, and more recently one burned to death in Abbeville, two Districts immediately adjoining the one in which he lived. He admitted the facts, and that there was more cruelty on the plantations. Frequent instan-ces of this kind have occurred, which are important so far as they show, that slaveholders are not wholly naccessible to shame, and that the pictorial repre entations and severe criticisms of the

are doing much good. Some two or three weeks since, I spent a night at , the President of the Manumiswith a Mr. ion Society of that part of - county. I insion Society of that part of \_\_\_\_\_\_county. I in-quired about the present situation of the society, its members, etc. He stated that the society had over 600 members; that he had a list of their names, which he should be happy to show me. The sociehas suspended its meetings, owing to oppressive

Mr. —, (the President aforesaid,) has sold his farm and purchased in Indiana, unwilling to remain nger in a State where freedom was denied him. This excellent man gave me a pressing invitation visit at his house, which I hope to be able to before he leaves the State. I inquired of him if, dur-ing this time of trial, he had kept up an active corspondence at the North. He said, 'no, that little d been done by any of the society.' It is true hat these good men have been much discourage by the mobs of the North and the oppressive laws of the South—I think, too much so. I believe these societies might be openly held without any danger of prosecution, and that by corresponding with the North, they would soon learn that there was much vigor at the South. One of the most effectual means will be, by extensive and active correspondence. Should any Northern friends be willing to undertake the labor, I think I can do something to induce a ery extensive correspondence with his part of the

I hope to see \_\_\_\_\_, (a member of Congress of Western New-York,) and shall labor to convince him, that cringing to the South is not the way to gain their respect, or to discharge his duty to the

Abolitionism in Kentucky.

'If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the me is come when the people of Kentucky should all a Convention and change their fundamental law. The slaveholder must prepare himself to give up his slaves. We have not read a speech made in the Kentucky Legislature against the repeal of the act of 1833, which does not abound with maledictions pon the evils of slavery. If these gentlemen are epresentatives of their constituents' feelings, Kennicky is at length ripe for harvest. Let the aboli-

tionists of the North rejoice!

There is but one hope for the slaveholder left. It is either that those who are now clothed with power are ignorant of the real feelings and opinions of the are ignorant of the real feelings and opinions of the people, or that, knoing them, they regard them not. If the present members of the General Assembly truly represent the popular feeling upon this subject, it is useless for us, in Fayette, to keep up the hopeless and unprofitable struggle. Kentucky would this day aboutsh slavery, if a Convention will be called. Let not the slaveholder repose in the soft delusion that this Convention will not be called. There are keep minds and ardent spirits in and out There are keen minds and ardent spirits in and out of the State, who watch, with sleepless vigilance, these legislative indications. \* \*

Is it not better for the slaveholder to risk the Convention now? Is it not better that he be freed from suspense? If his property is to be taken from him, is it not better that he should know it, and make his arrangements accordingly? Is it not better that he should send that Leville. this fierce controversy, in and out of the Legisla-ture, with regard to the moral and political sin of slavery, be brought to an end, either by its final ab-olition, or by fixing it upon the immoveable basis of constitutional law? These are grave questions, and it becomes us to look well to them.'—Danville Rep

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### From the Advocate of Freedom. Troubles in Liberia.

The New-England Christian Advocate acknowledges the receipt of a pamphlet, published by the M. E. Missionary Society. There is a serious dispute between the Governor of the colony and the Methodist missionaries, (Mr. Seyes especially,) in relation to paying duties on goods imported for the use of the mission. Here is the Governor's charge:

1st. That he refused to pay a claim made upon him for duties upon goods imported for the mission in the ship Salada, after having promised to pay them verbally and in writing.

them, verbally and in writing.

2d. That he and 'all the missionaries,' except 2d. That he and all the missionaries, except brother Jayne, attended and participated in a town-meeting, at which certain seditions and revolutionary resolutions were passed; said meeting having been notified in all the churches, and held in a school-house belonging to the mission.

3d. That the missionaries are guilty of propagations additions destrong intended to seduce the citi-

ting seditions doctrines, intended to seduce the citizens of the colony from their allegiance to the government; of opposing the laws and contemning the constituted authorities of the colony; and of the design of subjecting the civil authorities of the colony; and of the design of subjecting the civil power to the absolute dominion of the Methodist

These three items may be said to embrace all the missionaries; and in communicating them, the Gov-ernor demands the immediate 'expulsion of Mr. S. and Dr. Gohen,' as the only alternative of his own resignation and abondonment of the colony. He assures the Board that he is so implacable and in-exorable, that he 'shall neither make nor receive concessions in regard to the missionaries; and adds his purpose to employ 'physical force,' if necessary, even 'THOUGH BLOOD FLOW.'

Here is the other side, as stated in the pamphlet:
The grounds on which Mr. Seyes resisted the
payment of this claim have been already stated.
Not that he denied the authority of the American
Colonization Society, of Gov. Buchanan, in the
premises, for this he disclaimed at the time. But the act exempting goods and merchandise imported by missionary societies from duties, except 'used in the way of trade, having passed by the colonia legislature, had been sanctioned by the Board of the American Colonization Society, and thus had become a law. But the Governor obtained from the Board a a law. But the Governor obtained from the Board a resolution, passed subsequently, interpreting the law, and after Mr. Seyes had agreed to pay the demand, he learned from members of the legislature who made the law that the demand was illegal, and the interpretation of the Board at home, not only unconstitutional, but in violation of the true intent and meaning of the act of the colonial council; and they warned him of the consequences of his submissio to this unlawful demand, since it would subject him to imprisonment, and confiscation of property, as well as burden the mission with an across tax for license, and a fine of forty dollars for every mission station in the colony. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Seyes resisted the de-mand as an unlawful one, and the result of the trial confirms the justice of his opinion,

It remains to be seen whereunto this matter will row. We add a single remark at this time. Th colonization scheme has difficulties which its friends seem to have overlooked. Whenever the color for any cause, shall come to think itself compete to elect its Governor and manage its own affairs where is there any power to prevent? zation Society has none, and the United States have none they can exercise there. This period must soon arrive if the colony flourishes at all as its friends represent. Where then is the security that it will not become corrupt and openly engage in the slave trade, as well as other enormities? We are not able to perceive.

### . Et tu. Brute ?

The following is a circular from the pen of CHARLES STUART, of England, which he has widely distributed in that country. To the friends of primitive abolitionism in the U. States its spirit and design will be obvious, and render all comments unnecessary.

In December 1833, an anti-slavery society wa formed in the United States of North America. The demand for it was extreme; for the slave system of the United States was the most desperately corrup and ferocious which existed. The principles and objects of the anti-slavery society thus formed were eminently excellent; and the means which it adopted for the attainment of its glorious object were perfectly in keeping, for the first four years, with its ble principles.
But, in the course of 1837, new opinions began to

be broached; and one of these gradually assumed the position, that 'whatever is morally right for a men to do is morally right for a woman to do;' and, therefore, women ought to be intruded, as delegates. debaters, and managers, into mixed societies of mo

This insane innovation, at first, had so dubious form, that its real character scarcely appeared; be as soon as this became evident, it was vigorously resisted. Resistance, however, only aggravated the zeal of its advecates; and the new truth, as they call it, quickly assumed such importance in the eyes, and was so offensively intruded by them into all the proceedings of the society, that they who con-scientiously resisted it had no alternative but to suband was so offensively intruded by them into mit to it or to separate themselves. I was one of the many who preferred the lattar alternative without hesitation. The separation took place early in 1840; that of the leading society in New-York, in May 1840. At the division on the question, the innovators were found the most numerous; and, or course, the original name of the American Antinnovators were found the most nun Slavery Society' remained with their. But they who rejected the innovation, having fewer votes present, took a new name, — The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.'

abolitionistists in the United States now con sist of these two parties, together with a third, sep-arate from both—which like the other two, pleads or immediate and thorough emancipation, bu from various motives, refuses to associate for that

Under these circumstances, the Americanwomen-intruding--Anti-Slavery Society sends agents to this country, Messrs. Collins and Remond, to beg our money. But let us remember that, whatever countenance we give to these gentlemen, in this agency, will go more directly to strengthen a pernicious party in the United States than to aid the neral cause of abolition. The errors of the advocates of justice are often more ruinous to right consness than all the hostility of open enemies. By such aid Britain would be identified, as far as goes, with the rhapsodists of the United States; and the sacred and nowerful influence exercised so no bly and so beneficially by the late London Conven-tion, in decidedly and at once rejecting the womanintruding delusion, would be paralysed or lost-lib-erty would be wounded anew by the blunders of her friends,-while they who love her more sanely, and who plead her cause unentangled with the snare. would be [enfeebled by the encouragement given to the dogmatism and delusions of their adversaries.

They who value the intrusion of women into the bates and management of mixed societies mo highly than the cause of liberty and love, will, of course, give their quotas to Mr. Collins. With such I remonstrate not. But I am anxious that others should not be deceived: in giving him their money, they will rather impede than aid the general progress of abolition; because they will contri ate to hold up the abolition effort as at war with the most sacred and fundamental of hu tions-even with those relations, by which God has given to men and women their respective spheres and by sacredly regarding which alone, the vasmoral power of women, with all its purifying indu-

ences, can be preserved to society.

I would say, with all respectfulness and affection, if we have any thing to spare for the furtherance of freedom in the United States—and it is a cause worthy of all support-let us give it to those amongst the abolitionists in the United States who harm ize with us, who pursue the same holy object on the same peaceful principles and by the same sane means as we do, and who, since our General Convention in London, have given us the invaluable services of such men as BIRNEY and STANTON: and not to those who, after making the most injurious discord in their own country, did their best to distract our meeting in June; who have since unsparing in grossly slandering us; and who now agent to ask our money for the American Anti-Slavery, as if the A.S. Society represented the great body of the abolitionists of the United States, instead of a minor and evil part of them, which is full of dogmatism and contention.

Any money remitted to Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, Pearl Any money remitted to Mr. Davis larray, can Street, New-York, for abolition purposes, will be sure of direct and powerful application to the sa-ered cause of holy liberty and love, without partial-ity and without hypocrisy.

C. STUART.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

To A. A. Phelps. PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1841.

The Presbyterian church and clergy a confederacy of man-stealers.

My PROTHER:

terian church in the United States, including the elergy and laity, is no less than a confederacy of man-stealers. The Presbyterian church is a unit. covering the whole country, having one Confession of Faith, one common tribunal, the General Assembly, through which the church acts, as a denomina-The General Assembly, composed of dele-ministers and laymen from Presbyteries, is supreme judicatory of the denomination; and the position of the church and clergy in respect to slavery, or any other subject, is decided by the action of the General Assembly. By the leading ministers in that church, I am referred to the acts of that body to decide the character of the clergy as a denomination, as a body. If you think best, I wish you would lace on record, in the Liberator, the following facts and comments; that whoever may hereafter compile the history of the anti-slavery enterprise, may know the character of the Presbyterian church and clergy, as one body, in 1841, stood in reference to

In 1793, the General Assembly 'recommended it party.' on all their people to use the most prudent measures, when we warn all who belong to our lenomination of consistent with the interests and the state of civil socie. Christians against UNDULY extending the plea of in the countries where they live, to procure, even- necessity.' tually, the final abolition of slavery in America.'

clergy declared all slaveholders to be 'man-stealers.' matter for deep regrot that they are so unfortunate Sinners of the first rank,' and guilty of the highest And they are exhorted 'to use their honest, earnes and of theft. Did they receive such 'sinners'—the

dopt such measures as will secure, at least to the rights! For continuing first rate sinners rising generation of slaves, WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF This is clerical logic. Presbyterian General As-

God in his providence open a door for Presbylerian than are the priests of Juggernaut. professors and ministers to stop committing the highest kind of theft!' God closing the door

In the same year, 1815, the question was put to the Assembly—'If a serious and conscientious per-son, a member of a Presbyterian congregation, who views slavery as a moral evil, highly offensive to God, and injurious to the interests of the gospel, lives under the ministry of a person, or among a society of peo-ple who concur with him in sentiment on the subject, upon general principles; yet, for PARTICULAR REAsoys, hold slaves and tolerate the practice in othe ought the former of these persons, under the above circumstances and impressions, to hold christian communion with the latter?' That is, ought persons who seriously and conscientiously believe slavery to be what the Presbyterian church and clerg say it is -i. e. 'the highest kind of theft '-and slave-holders 'sinners of the first rank' and 'MEN-STEAL-Eas.' to fellowship them as Christians and christian

'Resolved. That as the same difference of onin with respect to slavery, takes place in sundry other parts of the Presbyterian church, notwithstanding which they live in charity and peace, according to doctrine and practice of the apostles, it is recon ended to all conscientious persons to do the same. Wonder if the apostles lived in christian fellow hip, 'in charity and peace' with 'men-stealers' and sinners of the first rank?' The plain English is— The Presbyterian church and clergy recommend to serious and conscientious persons who believe slavery to be highly offensive to God,' to lay aside their consiences and their seriousness, and fellow-ship as good Christians and christian ministers those whom they declare to be guilty of 'the highest kind of theft'-the most notorious thieves! Why? Be-

In 1816, the question came before the Assembly. 'Ought baptism, on the profession and promise of the master, to be administered to the children of struction? To which question the Assembly an-

hildren of parents in servitude, to the ordinance of Synod of Virginia in 1835- Resolved unani-

Here the Presbyterian church and clergy, in General Assembly, instead of advising these Presbyte-rian 'men-stealers' to quit stealing children, at once, tyrge them to bring those they have stolen and shall steal from their parents, to rear for the market as beasts, to their ministers, and have them baptized. The worst kind of thieres, stealing children, and then good price in the market.' WONDER IF THEY TEACH

In 1816 the Assembly passed the following: Resolved, That in printing future editions of the onfession of this church, the note, in which the nare of the CRIME of man-stealing and slavery is di-ted upon, BE OMITTED!' (Digest, p. 126.)

Thus the Presbyterian church and clergy, in 1816, truck from their Confession the declaration made that slavery is 'the highest kind of theft'slave-holders, slave-buyers, and slave-sellers, 'manalers,' and 'sinners of the first rank,' Why Had slavery become less atrocious during these 22 years? Slaveholders less 'man-stealers?' 'Mansinners of 'lower rank?' No. 'Mansteulers' were the same first-rate sinners; but they had greatly increased in number and influence among the members and ministers of the Presbyteri-an church. So at their dictation, solely, to please them and preserve the peace and unity (not puril of this brotherhood of first-rale 'sinners,' the Gener Assembly, in behalf of the brotherhood, consented to strike it out! The denomination, clergy and lai-ay, did homage to slavery, and solemnity sanctioned

all the crimes of which it is composed. full expression of their views of slavery.' (See Digest, 341.) The following description of slavery was

A gross violation of the most precious and sacred oral system, exhibiting rational, accountable, and immortal beings in such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action; as dependto leave them the power of moral action; as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slaward that the preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. Such are some of the consequences of slaward the preserved in the provential that the preserved in part, of man-stealers; and these man-stealers, known to be such, are received into the church and elilowshipped as christians and ministers in regular

What a picture is here! One may well ask, after reading this, 'Why did they strike from the record the description of 1794? Why should the
slaveholders cast away that and adopt the above?
There is a difference; and the difference the slaveholder well understands. The description of 1818,
and sold in the market to get money to though strong and terrible, is not so wounding to his pride and hot upon his conscience as that of 1794.

'Man-stealers'—'sinners of the first rank, expres-those who do these things are regarded as sister sinan-steamers — sinners of the first rains, expressions that place the slexeholders before the mind, are
not used. The description is of slavery, not of slaveholders, and you may call slavery what you please,
and denounce it as you please—only make no allunaries and Presbyterian papers and periodicals to

sions to slaveholders, except to extol their sivalry, sons to staveholders, except to extol their sivalry, generosity, hospitality and piety, and flowship them as good Christians and christian nisters. You may belabor slavery in the abstract, and no one is moved; but the moment you touch in the concrete, as it is embodied in a Presbyteriatrofessor, deacon, reverend or D. D., they are 'pried to the heart,' and they cry out not as the penints in the day of Pentecost.—' Men and brethret what shall we do; but, as did the murderers of theion of God—' Away with him! Cartify Int. CREIFY God- Away with him! CAUCIFY HIM! CRCIFY

But what did the General Assembly do wh slavery after having thus delineated it?

'From this view of the consequences resiting from the practice into which christian peoplihave most inconsistently fallen, it is manifestly the duty of all Christians, when the inconsistency of slavery with the dictates of humanity and religon has been demonstrated, to use their honest, earnet, and unwerried endeavors, as speedily as possible, to efface this blot on our holy religios. Weexhort them (slaveholders,) to continue aid to jureas their exertions to effect a total aboltion of davery and impartial regard to the happines of the injured

'FALLEN' into 'a violation of tle In 1794, the Assembly say, (in a note on the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,') 'The law was made for man-stealers. This crime, among the Jews, exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punishments; and the apostle classes them with SINNERS of the dren'! 'Fallex' into violating 'chastity the state of the 'husbands and wives, pirents and chil-FIRST RANK. Stealers of Men are all those who bring off slaves or freemen, and KEEP, bay or takeful them. To steal a freeman is the highest kind of theft.'

Thus, 47 years ago, the Presbyterian church and leave y declared all shareholders to be in near stealers.

Thus, 47 years ago, the Presbyterian church and leave y declared all shareholders to be in near stealers. The property of the Presbyterian church! Surely, it is not the first that they are no restricted. kind of theft. Did they receive such 'sinners'—the and unwearied endeavors to cease non this man-worst kind of thieves to the communion, and license them to preach? Solution to the communion of the control of the co

This is defined by a second of the exercise and enjoyment of liber-ty, when God, in his providence, may open a door for sembly logic. Presbyterian ministers and leacons their emancipation. How came slaves 'within the bounds of the church?' 'Min-stealers,' 'sinners of the first rank' were there, and by 'the highest kind of theft' they brought them in. Now, the church and clergy very coolly speak of some distant time, 'when God, in his providence, may open a door' for these 'menstealers,' 'these sinners of the first rank' to repent!
'God in his providence open a door' for Presbylerian than are the priests of Jurgernaut.

In 1835 the following was introduced 'Re-colved, That in the opinion of this General Assemagainst the Presbyterian church and clergy ceasing by, holding our fellow-men as property is a highly to be 'sinners of the first rank!' So say the General Assembly. BLASPHEMY!!

In 1836 the Assembly had a slaveholding moderator—Witherspoon. Slavery was brough before the Assembly. Dr. Hoge moved—That the whole subject be indefinitely postponed. Carriel, 150 to 84. Solely to please the man-stealing ministers, elders and delegates from the south. In 1839 the New School General Assembly, (the

Assembly having been cleft in twain in 1838, the very year Pennsylvania Hall was burnt by a mob,) referred the subject of slavery to the Presbyteries-for fear of offending its man-stealing members.

In 1840 the New School Assembly, having four that agreeably to the vote of 1839, some of the Presbyteries had acted on slavery, and voted to exclude slaveholders from their communion and pul-pits, instructed those Presbyteries to rescind such otes—i. e. to continue to fellowship slaveholders s christians and christian ministers. Then voted not to meet again for three years, so as not to be vexed with anti-slavery. The Old School acted not at all. Both gave efficient support to slavery—all slaveholders asked. They ask only to be let alone

s their prototypes did.

Is not the Presbyterian church with its clergy an layety, a confederacy of men-stealers—judged by the doings of that church? During the anti-sla-very movement, thus far, that church, through its national judicatory, have often acted for slavery, but never against it; and have often spoken against anti-slavery-never once for it.

Hear its lower judicatories. The Syxon of Philapelephia, the largest and most influential in the church in 1835, 250 being present according to the

Richmond Inquirer, says—
'In these days of public excitement and frantic excess, the Synod feel called upon to warn the churches against the agitators of the public mind, the master, to be administered to the children of churches against the agitators of the public mind, slaves?' That is—Ought 'sinners of the highest kind of theft' have obtained a human being, robbed him of himself, and labelled him as property, to present that being to baptism, and pledge himself to give him christian instruction? To which question the Assembly anstruction? To which question the Assembly and the cause of abolition: at the present criss it is werthe duty of masters (man-stealers) who are countenance the revolutionary agitations and unrighteous plans and doctrines of the self-styled abo-

aptism. It is the duty of Carist's (!) ministers to mously, that we consider the dogma flercely proptize all children of this description when present- mulgated by anti-slavery associations, that san as it exists actually in the slaveholding States necessarily sinful and ought to be immediately ab

worst kind of thieres, stealing children, and then maining with God and the Presbyterian church in them 'in the nurture and admonition of the!! That is, as they construe it, 'to fetch a price in the market.' Wonder if they teach the market it is in accordance with the precepts of patriarchs, Charleston Union Presbytery, in 1836, 'Resolved

prophets, and apostles.' Hopewell Presbylery, S. C., in 1836, said-'Slavery existed in the United States before our eccle-siastical body was organized. It is not condemned in our confession of faith, and has always existed in our charch, without reproof or condemnation. That the political institution of domestic slavery, as it exists in the South, is not a lawful or constitution subject of discussion, much less of action, by the General Assembly.'

In this is seen what the slaveholding ministers and churches among Presbyterians have thought of the action of the General Assembly on slavery. Since 1818, when 'man-stealers' and 'sinners of the first rank' were stricken out of their creed, they have felt that they have been 'without reproof or condemnation.' At this moment, man-stealing min iders, deacons, elders and members in the Presby terian church do not feel that they are 'condemned in their confession of faith'! And it is evidently the intention of the General Assembly that they should not be condemned.

Harmony Presbylery, S. C., in 1836 said-'In case For this act, that church and clergy were re-proached as time screers. To save their reputation from merited infamy, the Assembly, in 1818, gave a ries and synods will present an undivided front of opposition, or separation must be the inevitable

What a calamity to part company with those who rated from christian fellowship with those ministers rights of human nature; utterly inconsistent with the law of God; totally irreconcilable with the spirit and professors who grow human beings for the market, and who trade in slaves and souls of men.

Traiv an awful calamity! But it must come soon-Truly an awful calamity! But it must come soon-er or later May heaven speed the day!

Winchester (Va.) Presbytery in 1835 said- This

very ; consequences not imaginary, but which connect fellowshipped as christians and ministers in regula

Standing.
There are churches, that as churches, hold slaves,

illustrate the man-stealing position of that denomi- at those who belong to the spiritual kingdom of

illustrate the man-stealing position of that denomination and its clergy. But I forbear.

What constitutes a confederacy of man-stealers? A combination of human beings composed in part, of man-stealers, and the influence of the combination wielded to countenance and uphold them in man-stealing. The Presbyterian denomination is composed of man-stealers, in part. The influence of the denomination, for the last 25 years, has been wielded to countenance and support man-stealing. There are many, ministers and laymen, in that church, that are, in spirit and principle, anti-slavery. But, while they retain their standing, as a component part of the denomination, fellowshipping man-stealers as christians and christian ministers, man-stealing churches as christian churches, and a man-stealing churches as christian churches, and a man-stealing, slave trading, as a slaveholding, slave-induced in the providence, likewise as truly gave them profanity, licentiousness, duelling, wars, theft, robbery, man-stealing, slave-trading, as a slaveholding, slave-induced in the providence, in the providence in the providence, in the providence in the providence, in the providence in t ing churches as christian churches, and a man-stealing denomination as a christian denomination, they are in a man-stealing position. The denomination, they are in a man-stealing position. The denomination, they are in a man-stealing position. cherishing in its bosom a system of man-stealing marriage, among the national and lending its influence to sustain that system, is a position which will bear me out in the assertion that—

The catamerated the opinions of work and yarriage and one hand yarriage, among the national wright respecting marriage, among the national sins—that they were for abrogating marriage, &c. in which he also condemned himself and others, who sustain the present form of government; for,

The Presbyterian church in the United State with its clergy and laity, is—A CONFEDERA-CY OF MAN-STEALERS. All who hold chris-RACY OF MAN-STEALERS. H. C. WRIGHT.

Dissembled Piety. Stage-Playing Religion!

The extravagant respect which the church of Rome pays to the memory of their Popes, Cardinals and Bishops, when deceased, in enshrining their relics in religious celebrations, pompcus displays of the habiliments of mourning, in long prayers, demure countenances, religious phrases, canticles and eulogies, while it makes itself drunk with the blood of God's children, appears to have found its counterpart in this boasted land of protestantism and republicanism of exalted abstract pro When a great man, because a good man, (or

who loves God and all men as himself, and become the servant of all,) departs this life, it is truly an o casion of mourning. But was this the fact with General Harrison? Let his works testify—his Tippacanee battles, his defence of the execrable and impious sin of slavery, while in Virginia, and in his inaugural address! He has gone to his Judge, and to sit in judgment upon him is not my design, but to expose the pharisaical conduct of the pro-slavery ministers and churches generally in our land, which on this occasion, unite in the popular funeral cele brations, while their hands and garments are stained and gory with the blood of millions of God's children, for which, thick judgments have long been brooding over our land, and its religious institutions, orooging over our land, and its religious institutions, and for which, peradventure, the people are made to mourn the loss of their political idel, and a reverse of their selfish, aristocratic, expectations. Ministers on this popular occasion, can open their mouths, for for the dumb, in religious phases more of (not for the dumb,) in religious phrases-men of property and standing can deliver eulogies—choirs sing requiums—bands of music play dirges—meet-ing-houses, legislative halls, grog-taverns and theatres, make their display of crape and festooned flags -infidels and ministers, saints and sinners, all unite in their tithing of 'mint, anise, and cummin;' while in their tithing of 'mint, anise, and cummin;' while the repentance of sins, sufficient to sink the na-tion and the weigiter matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith —are entirely omitted, frowned at and excluded, so far as possible from the nation, and from the professed churches of Christ.

What exposures will Christ make of all such dis-

ablings in the great day of account? Then let the light of truth reveal them now, and expose them

on the honse-tops.
On Sunday, the 18th ult., I attended one of these celebrations, in Wolcottville, in the meeting-house of the Congregational church; and a more hostile one to the cause of our countrymen, in bondage and the desideratum so indispensable to reform. The meeting-house was dressed in mourning for the loss of the chief magistrate, and made a display of military flags, defray the entire expense of his or her edu ough the Red sea, into the wilderness—their batthe pursuit of their enemies, and attempt to re-en-slave them—their passage through the red sea of the slave them—their passage through the red sea of the revolution. God raised up leaders for them—a Moses and Aaron in Washington and La Fayette—their battle with Amalek seven years, during which the Aarons and Hrzs sustained the arms of their Moses—their triumph, and possession of this country. God gave them a Constitution and Lauss—and they became a free, happy and prosperous people—&c.

But, like Israel, their returns were ungrateful

the nation guilty—a cloud of crime The land is full of profanity, licentionsness

2. Infidelity and abrogation of the marriage institution by Owen and Fanny Wright, &c.
3. Discarding family government.
4. No-government faction, trying to abolish all

laws and good order. The transportation of the U. S. mail on the 6. Legislative bodies not recognizing God, and

ding prayer from their sessions.

National laws of servitude. Oppressions and exterminations of the defence Indians, &c.

9. Attacks upon ministers and churches to des troy them.
And for these national sins, God hath punished the nation with the cholera scourge, pecuniary em-barrasrments, and with troubles with the Indians,

in which it has required one thousand Americans to chase one Indian-and with the death of our

Harrison—his 'great services to our country'—(his Indian fights and 'Tippacanoe Battle'!)—'his respect for religion'—(for God and all men, slaves excepted, they being chattels,) 'and fidelity to our government' in securing justice to all, (save the slave,)—domestic tranquility—(for all but for the trodden slave!) This was the substance of the discourse.

Remarks. This minister was a reputed abolition st less than a year since while in New-York; but here he is dumb, never having adverted to the poor slave in his public services, save this once, and then as hastily as he could say, 'national laws of servitude'! The church is pro-slavery—some of its members have been slaveholders, if not now; and when shut out of the meeting-house; they knew the convention was composed of ministers, deacons, and mostly professers of religion, from various parts of cause has existed in this church. Anti-slavery cause has existed in this church. Anti-slavery movement, and, by uniting three powerful influences, prayer-meetings when the slave was mentioned in them—and then the minister praying that God would forgive all that had been mentioned amiss in the prayer relative to the slave. 'Like people, like priest.' He approbates war, and opposition fornidable on account of its power and its deadly hostility.

As already stated, an intense desire to make the best possible provision for the instruction of the young—to establish a model school, which would see the christian principles of non-resistance.

The revenge and sea of blood which was shed in the purse of the community—led to the deliberations the provision has appeal and said God reised.

the revolution, he approbated, and said God raised just spoken of. Should no co-operation result, there up a Moses and Aaron to lead our fathers through is no cause to regret the meeting, as it served to that red sea. What an exposition of christianity this. Evil for evil!—blood for blood! Was this such a forgiveness as Christ shewed to His enemies? soon be convened, perhaps another and another. An Did they render good for evil'? Did they obey article in the Liberator, taken from the Practical the injunction of St. Paul—'to be subject to the Christian, suggested to us that it might not be unhigher powers' and not resist them on pain of damna-acceptable, to those who lament the selfishness of tion? What says this scoffer of non-resistants? Will man to know there are those, in the West, as well tion? What says this scotler of non-resistants? Will man to know there are those, in the West, as well he submit to 'the powers that be?' No, he says, when they require him to disobey God! 'Then it is right to resist them with swords and guns.' Where is his regard for governments and laws? He would above was read, and discussed by the persons whose the best of the control of the

trading, man-killing Constitution and laws.

He enumerated the opinions of Owen and Fanny

one of its fundamental principles is, that the mar-riage institution is a civil or social one, and the CY OF MAN-STEALERS. All who hold christian fellowship with the denomination and profess to be a part of it—are members of a CONFEDE-chusetts and Connecticut, in 50 or 100 cases every chusetts and Connecticut, in 50 or 100 cases every year;—also slaveholding ministers claiming and doing the same—when God hath said, 'Whom He hath joined together, let no man put asunder,'—and Christ forbad any divorcement to be made, save for adultery, and the parties were never to marry again. Who are the Owenites and Fanny Wright men, but there who, thus, ritually down the diminium and same those who thus virtually deny the divinity and sa-eredness of the institution? Massachusetts divorces on account of color—the slaveholders for profit sake and convenience—others on account of domestic brawls, as in the Jarvis case—others for intemperance-and others because the husband or wife have ubjected themselves to be shut up in prison.

The execrable sin of slavery—the bloody traffic of this nation in husbands and wives, parents and

children—the idolatrous love of money, or gambling speculations—the most dark and damning sins of or land-were untouched, or merely adverted to. our land—were intouched, or merely auterica to.
Our oppression of the aborigines was a sin he
dwelt upon, truly, at some length, and then closed
by a culogy on Gen. Harrison's services! Let the
whig party tell what they have been—'the famous
battle of Tippecanoe'!—his Indian slaughters—his
Virginia address in defence of slavery, and inaugural address to the same effect.

The audience were delighted with the discourse

and undoubtedly the expose of such solemn mockeries will be deemed 'infidel.' Let truth be spoken.

### Referm in Human Society. Scattered over a considerable extent in this State,

(Ohio,) are individuals, who, despairing of entire re-form in any adult population, have long had their at-tention turned to the right training of the rising generation. It has appeared to them a more hopeful undertaking to train the young mind, that is, to store it with knowledge, than to enlighten ignorance after it has adopted error, whether in natural, mathe-matical or moral science. With these persons, the subject of education is of the highest import. are thoroughly convinced that any system of educa tion that does not contemplate the simultaneous and harmonious development of the physical, mental and moral faculties of man, is intrinsically and radically defective. Such simultaneous development can scarcely be said to have been attempted, even par True, there have been profes t; but, in fashion with the times, they have been only abstractions. The individuals referred to prefer the concrete: they are practical men and women, per-sons whom 'Be ye fed, and be ye clothed,' does not satisfy. They have no doubt that manual labor institutions, free from sectarianism, would constitute they mean by manual labor schools is, in the first place, that the labor of each and every pupil shall defray the entire expense of his or her education. Secondly, that he or she shall be instructed at least magnistrate, and made a display of military flags, defray the entire expense of his or her education. Secondly, that he or she shall be instructed at least tar; while the United States flag, with its stars and stripes, 'all stained and gory with the hoarded guilt of years,' was hung up over the pulpit. The choir sung their eulogies, composed for the occasion, and the minister delivered the following strange medley, from the 147th Psalm. 'He hath not dealt so with errs as they wish to be done unto.' Some are prone to the type of the property of the propose of the stripes of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which seed the stripes of the stripes of the stripes of all science, which is direct influence on the conduct and happiness of life; and thus the moral precepts being inculent target of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of all science, which are the elementary principles of all science, which are the elementary principles of all science, which stripes of all science, which are the elementary principles of all science, which are the ele from the 147th Psalm. 'He hath not dealt so will any nation,—to wit: the language referred to the Israelites—their bondage—Moses and Aaron being raised up to plead their cause, and lead them out God's dealing with their enemies, and appearance for them. He their front and rereward, their passage through the Red sen, into the wilderness—their bat—ment. Students are not wanting—students whose hem. He their front and rereward, their passage years but available funds to commence the expering the Red sea, into the wilderness—their bat-the law given unto them at Mt. Sinai—battle native talent and habitual energy, if the facilities thes—the law given unto them at Mt. Sinai—battle with Amalek and triumph—their rebellions and judgments—their leaders taken away, and buried in the wilderness—their passage over Jordan, and unkind returns to God, &cc. The language, also, is applicable to this nation—the counterpart of Israel. The oppression of our fathers in England—they fled across the ocean for liberty, into the wilderness—the pursuit of their enemies, and attempt to re-enslave them—their passage through the red sea of the cannot serve the cause of improvement equally in cannot serve the cause of improvement equally in

But, like Israel, their returns were ungrateful to a community of interests in more than school ar-

To examine the arguments for and against such co-operation, a meeting was recently held at Abra-ham Allen's, in Clinton county. In the course of the deliberations, the advantages and difficulties be-longing to co-operation, as brought into view, were presented by those who participated actively. In order to make an estimate of the benefits to result from an union of interests, it was deemed necessary to glance at the state of society, and, by ascertain ing what are its evils, to trace them to their origin The conflict of opposing interests was referred to as the cause of all the strife and murmuring in the land; and it was briefly argued, that they were ess elements of society, whilst constituted on the vidual, instead of the co-operative system, and that it must ever be so, man being so organized that he cannot with compleaency see his neighbor, not more meritorious than himself, abounding in comforts and uxuries, whilst he finds it difficult to procure, necessaries. It was attempted to be shown that the gain of one is at the expense of loss to another or others, this being designed to apply especially where ac umulation exceeds creation) es beyond what he has created, has the surplus from the labor of others, who, of course, are divested of it, and hence he is so far a burden upon those from

whom he derives this surplusage,

The advantages of co-operation were illustrated by that partial application of it to which we are insiave, —domestic tranquility—(for all but for the debted for every thing which makes the neighbor-slave!) common defence—(slaves excepted!) and the blessings of liberty to all men—(except the down-The essential dispositions for efficient co-operation were deemed a strong sense of justice growing out of a carefully examined, well-reasoned conviction of equal natural rights, and a deep abiding feeling of fraternity. This sentiment, it was argued, would be familiar to all, did they perceive, as all the enlightened do perceive, that even if 'self-love and social' are not identical, the former is best gratified b the cultivation of the latter. The obstacles which presented were principally

the Litchfield County Anti-Slavery Convention held comprised in the acknowledged absence of that fraits meeting here, to organize a society, they were ternity of feeling, which it was shewn must be the basis of every thing which brings happiness to man, and which all must perceive is seldom met with in general society; yet it was hoped a number of indithe county; they were compelled to meet in a barn, viduals might be found, who had cherished the senon a cold winter day, and were finally driven away timent sufficiently to make a first experiment. It by a meb, composed of some of this church, while was not overlooked, that the ignorant, the privileged, others caused the bell to be rung to ring us out of the town. Since then the most inveterate hatred to the expected to present a joint array against such a movement, and, by uniting three powerful influences.

place his foot on the neck of every human govern-ment! How poorly it becames such men, to sneer expression of our sentiments, to be forwarded fo

publication in the Liberator. It pholication in the Liberator. It was concilinded further meetings for the consideration of ject, and the fourth day of July next was fixe for a general meeting, to be held at the G school-house, Clinton county, to commence o'clock, A. M. to which all persons, who meeting the concentration of the contract of the contr o'clock, A. M. to which an persons, who may an interest in our proceedings, are invited. We licit correspondence by letter from any of friends, affording practical hints likely to prote ful to us, or stating objections profitable for consider—addressed to any of us at Oakland p Clinton county, Ohio,

Thomas Whiney, Jr. Abraham Allen, An bert, Joseph Lukens, Edward Brooke, Hat Brooke, Mary L.Gilbert, Barclay C.Gilbert, F Brooke, Mary Lethbert, Bateray Carlbert, E Lukens, Samuel Brooke, Sarah Brooke, Cat Lydia Whiney, A. Brooke, Esther Whiney C. West, David B. Allen, James B. Brooke,

Oakland, February 26, 1841.

WM. LLOVD GARRISON :

Dran Sin-The above commun you the latter part of February. As it has no published, nor any acknowledgment of its reave been requested to write you, and, in thought best to forward another copy, unde pression the first must have mis lishing it, with this note, you will oblige ma On the 26th of March, a meeting was held er the same subject, at Green Plain meeti near Cortsville, Clark county, at which a co was appointed to prepare a constitution for a c nity for the within-mentioned objects, and pr at the meeting advertised for the 4th of July, at Yours respectfully.

At the Court of Common Pleas, for Wa ty, on Monday, the 12th instant, the follows ersons, to wit, Wm. S. Bedford, John Polts, Potts, John T. Bateman, Ezekiel McCoy, Archdencon, Cyrus T. Farr, Frederick Wils Wilson, Peter Low, A. Brooke, Edward James B. Brooke, and Joseph Lukens, were se to the dungeon of the county for five days, to on bread and water, and to pay fines from 820 ; for the crime of advising and assisting to and two children to leave a man, who was them into bondage in Missouri, in Novemb Through the instrumentality of gross perja part of the witnesses, and prejudice (in par out of pegro hatred, and in part from the the falsehoods retailed through community h trial,) in the minds of Court and jury, they w victed of a riot, after being arraigned and the different charges of grand larceny, also negroes under the 'black act,' assault and and riot. The Supreme Court granted a writed and released the prisoners after two days inc tion. The final result is not yet known. You sae an account of the affair, shortly, I expect, in columns of the Philanthropist.

Yours for freedom,

Rev. Dr. Sharp.

I think that the position of Dr. Sharp is defined in relation to slavery, in his lette Smith of the South, that no one who iblind, need to misunderstand it. The qui is not between Dr. Sharp and slavel tionists, but between him and his God. T subject, I conceive, is brought within the co a nut-shell. The abolitionists have prove a reasonable doubt, that the whole sys at the South is destitute of one rede that it is evil, only evil, and that continue as such, it stands condemned by the holy Dr. Sharp comes forward, on the other gospel minister, and, without attempting the charges brought by the abolitions slavery, boldly attempts to screen the g (while he admits that slavery is a spreading over them the shield of their protection. This we see that he zeal to support slavery, shifted the issue fr head of the slaveholder, and fixed the sin of s slavery directly upon the head of Christ apostles; he says 'There were, undoubtedly, both slavele

slaves in the primitive churches. I, there one, do not feel myself at liberty to make co of communion, which neither Christ nor the

Thus he presumes to draw the parallel gospel slavery and southern slavery; and to imply, with much humility, that it is enough disciple that he be as his Lord, when he as not consider myself wiser or better than t But Dr. Sharp is not quite satisfied with a dicating southern slavery from the Bible prove his fidelity by denying the right of cussion against slavery, while he takes the (without evidence) to charge the abolition a bad spirit and temper for denouncing slatelling the truth, which he does in the f

'I now say that I have no sympathy with t clusively, the name of abolitionists. I ent prove of their unmeasured censures and their ciation: these I consider both unwire and

But he seems to betray some fears of his li doctrine, by vainly attempting to throw off sponsiblity, in the following words:

'They, with their fellow-citizens, musuestions. On them, not on us at the No questions. On responsibility.'

What responsibility, pray, does he think A divine institution, on which he has pre-lay the sins of the South, as a scape-goat, has rebuked the innocent and let the gi Does he expect (after all his sideway covert action against the true friends of the ed, for which he has been so notorious, no has been compelled to leave his jungle a ing of the South, to secure their friendship, the field in favor of slavery; Does Dr. Sh to escape responsibility here, or the ju God hereafter, by attempting, with I the responsibility upon others; while he even the candor of that cruel tyrant, but even Christ himself partaker with man adulterers?

Free Products. Ma. Editor:—It is under a most sof duty and the love of God, that one, we de through great personal and family pleading the cause of the slave, and we have still greater ones in store, now address nestly desiring to strike one blow mo make it effectual!) to subserve the cause of crushed and bleeding humanity erious and prayerful, consideration, I sha the following inquiries or suggestions.

1. If sugar, molasses, rice, cotton, were produced by free or compensated in these United States, (or, if you change the compensated in these United States, (or, if you change the compensated in the comp mate throughout the world,) what would be have been, for the last 10, 20, or 50 years New-England States, the prices in market 2. As it has been, and is now, in po

a specified time, what is and has been the productions to New Englanders, on a 3. Will not the result show conclumuch, if any, we are actually in debt to who have used these articles made cheat and blood, than they would otherwise 4. If we have bought these article rought it more convenient than to obt ompensated labor, or to dispense with ty-however unintentional or unconsciously have been—are we not justly charge the most direct and gross injustice so far,)—and does it not become us in to confess, especially to God and the this our error and our sin, and hencefort or lay by, or let upon usury for the s profits of slavery that we are con hereafter possessing; praying the slave and do likewise—not only rendering the self, but his stolen goods, the prop

The foregoing was written some with the expectation of sending of the Liberator; but, since that time, I has several accounts of attempts being made to a free labor system among the anti-slave a free labor system among the anti-slavery from the National Anti-Slavery Standard

e of those who desire to pure ducts of free labor, so far in them hereafter; and, at its sire that slave product sprice than free labor prosimilar circumstances. these items may Perhaps these treams that yough the reader may discough to his own mind; and iking to his own fit. he sees fit.
Yours for univers

THELIBE BOST FRIDAY MORNING

Editorial A he editor is absent on a vi s to see at New York, o tried friends of old orga parts of the country. Les and more than her propor

The Board of Managers of emed it unnocessary to sole tes to go to New-York, but e as strong an array from teing of the Parent Society

There is to be a national t w-York next week-and In order to refresh the c happen to be present, as rimitive abolitionism in

, we make the followin ery publications. The first ar on the part of the Exe erican A. S. Society. At the last annual meeting Resolved, That WE DI ANIZATION OF ANY AL PARTY; but that we

a throughout the country roffice, with reference to t nnected with the abolition nected with the abolition spective of party for thos principles of universal lib Resolutions embodying t assed by the New-England on; and, we believe, by a tate Asti-Starery Societies. The undersigned think the friends of the slave, thre ould act fully up to the L

All the resolutions above ormation of a distinct and We hope our friends in y effort to unite our interes Such a course would st e, if it did not produce d agth, yea, our invincibil nce, it it did not produce d trength, yea, our invincibil ist, in first sacrificing our p he alter of humanity, and the trely aloof from both the pe should be, 'Form alliance ut enstamp our PRINCIPLES and thus rallying, as one m

nust be felt.

It is possible, that, in some at in nomination men for we note; for no profession of cegarded, when it is unatte portment. In that case, trote at all, or scatter the yrender advisable. Wh es is required to an election wise. In the lang inguished statesman of t

JAMES G. BIRNI E. WRIGHT, JR... RENRY B. STAT It is not intended to orga ch of Alanson St. Clair So far as the auti-slavery ryprofess to soar above the be opposed to [separate d to be determined to give

e of party, and from more 'The abolitioniste have n y separate political part out to the Methodist E. Ci Our principles, our object holly uncontaminated by licy. Whatever may be o ens, of men and measu we expressed no political ing no party ends.'-[Ade Parent Soc. to Pres. Jack The exhibition of TECTH, pears to me the great instruction operate. Should political ituted for religious anti-sl

ghts, and to the welfare o long as abolitionists seek ery in the States, through t ers, there will, in my oblition of the Union; b blitical party, striving for ould be joined by a corru sing their moral feeling as tove dangerous to the peachlie.'—[Judge Jay's Letter Vt. Feb. II, 1835.] This Society has no rewa

a good conscience. We see no row to no road to rotatical the cause shall have are accomplished its object ascend by it to earthly glo less on the ground.'—[Third A.S. Soc.] Let it be understood that, terit be understood that, it is only to carry a polit only the same and prof for have been must actics as a raggle with the prople. The world, have not faced all olence for any reward of he cople have to give.'—[Fou A. S. Soc.]

The Anti-Slavery Socie arty, coming forward to mi ez, or the controversus of engage the friends of justic actually composed of men it religious and political de-yy.—[Address of the N. E. le of the U. S. 1834—Prof. Our political motto should contract alliances with n aders, place no confidence i H. B. Stanton at the N. E

We have no candidates to We have no candidates to for—we ask not your suppo at we do ask you to give ally to such men as you has ot sacrifice your rights, am an inquitous and mercey an an inquitous and mercenar f the Am. A. S. Soc. to the \$36.] As a question of politics

bave passed it with scarce a at the business of abolition e nation, rather than w. Weld's Letter to the Cor. i L.A. S Soc. 1836] POLITICAL ACTION. The ad political action? The ada is meant by political act its candidates, and measur OT MAKE A PARTY y of those already made. itself any political function orate upon all parties, so the prudent to set up candidated this of the candidate of th lition, wherever Congress Freedom, May, 1836.]

Whatever [men] ought to as will be, so long as slave increases, the more glowing d the more unbounded the t. 1835. noticing the defection of

Vt., who, in the Vermont

ml, at the present, I am not Labor produce, under the sauge

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McCoy, Nick

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from \$20 to

A. BROOKE

has presumed pe-goat, while the guilty go fro

eway thrusts a ds of the oppresious,) now that

jungle at the bit endship, and tak s Dr. Sharp this

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A. BAPTIST.

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the slaveholder the slaveholder the slave, all the science of now of slaveholder to go the slave him perty of his out

hen to the editione, I have resumade to establis

nti-slavery Standard

dresses you, more, (may Go the all-important manity. For you ion, I shall make

# THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

PRIMAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1841.

a of old organized anti-slavery, from untry. Let Massachusetts fail not an her proportion of all who may be

of Managers of the State Society have necessary to select any number of deleuray from this State at the annual Parent Society next week, as possible

be a astional third party convention i nick-and we are sorry to state the The first is an extract from a Cirof the Executive Committee of the

interrogate candidates

odying the same iden have been a England Auti-Slavery Conven-eve, by mearly all, if not all the

the time has come, who ave, throughout the Free States, the LETTER and SPIRIT of share referred to, deprecate the

ag our partizan predilections on and then holding oureslyes et

an whom you can consistently ion of our principles ought to be unattended with a good moral case, about timints should either their votes as viscous. their votes as circumstances Where a majority of all the language of one of the mo

ENRY B. STANTON,

aded to organize a third political p t be SUICIDAL to our cause.'— on St. Clair in Pean. Half in 1838.] operate] political organization, to give their suffrages irrespec-m moral considerations.—[Ad-y Tubernacle Soc. 1838]

have not and will not organize cal party.'—[Appeal of Orange let E. Church, 1838.]

our objects, and our measures, are measures, as abolitionists we litical preferences, and are pur-—[Address of the Ex. Com. of

rument by which we are attrous to the cause of human fare of our common country ck only the removal of sla agh the voluntary action of the my opinion, be no danger of a on; but should they become a by a corrupt and selfish herd, and, feeling and moral influence, might a the prace and stability of our re-ty's Letter to Joel Doolittle, Esq.

has no rewards to bestow but the We have opened, and shall trical preferences. The morthly glory, they will find them--[Third Annual Report of the

had that, so far as we act politicalcarry a political measure, and that, in the ma preference to employ the mea and acties and successful in the moral These men, be it known to we not faced all manner of obloquy and of honor or office, which the give. - [Fourth Annual Report of the

men of almost all the differ-

motto should be -Reform all parties with more. Distrust political indense in great names. —[Speech the N. E. Con. 1837.]

candidates to recommend to your fa-tyour support for any political party; you to give your suffrages hereafter

as you have reason to believe will rights, and their own obligations, mercy and the commands of God, Soc. to the people of the U. S .-

politics and national economy

erican Anti-Slavery Society in-The answer must depend on ical action. If it is heant that Standay such action. IT WILL PARTY IN POLITICS, nor je IT WILL funds. Neither will it assur Congress has the power. -[Voice

og as slavery exists; and the morning glowing will become their zeal abounded their liberality. - Eman ne their zeal,

olding the defection of Rev. Chester Wright, Vi, uho, in the Verment Chronicle, declared his

tator, respecting the Rev. R. W. Bailey, (a wholesale

At the Fourth Annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in 1837, the following resolution, reported by the committee on political action,

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that while ABOLITIONISTS OUGHT NEITHER TO ORGANIZE A DISTINCT POLITICAL PARTY, stitutions, to refuse to support any man for office, who will not sustain the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of petition, and the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and who will not oppose the introduction of any new slave State into the Union.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ANY ABOLITION Delieved, and professed from the first, a moral enter prise—not to be carried or aided by carnal weapons and dates for office, with reference to their opinions whether legally or illegally wielded. subjects connected with the abolition of slavery nd to vote irrespective of party, for those only will advocate the principles of universal liberty.'

The following is the language of the Fourth Annu-

'It is to be expected that some political wolves will put on the clothing of abolitionism, and seek to ele-vate themselves, and manage the anti-slavery organi-zation to serve their own purposes. But, they ought to be met on the threshkold, and stripped of their dis-guise. The best safeguard against their entrance is for abolitionists, while they firmly refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, to AVOID SETTING UP CANDIDATES OF THEIR

In their Fifth Annual Report, the Executive Com-

"Abalitionisis have resolved, from the first, to not upon slavery politically, NOT BY ORGANIZING A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, but by making it the interest of the parties already existing, to act upon abo-And to show that this policy has been not less suc-

ressful than prudent, the Committee add:
Abolitionists are to be found belonging to all par-

ties and sects; but in one thing they agree, that their suffrage shall not go to elevate a man to office, who refuses to use the legitimate power of that office in favor of emancipation. During the year, this principle has produced the happiest result. The candidates of the opposing parties have been questioned, and their answers published, and, in cases too numerous to mention, the election has resulted in favor of those who most decidedly piedged themselves to anti-slavery measurements.

And they further add, emphatically-

'The principle of using our suffrage in favor of emancipation, WHILE WE NEITHER ORGAN-IZE A DISTINCT PARTY, nor attach ourselves to existing, is vital to our cause.'

Resolved. That while abolitionists are called upon arefully to avoid a course which might identify them rith either of the political parties of the country— nd white their policy equally requires them to abstain rom organizing a political party of their own, &c.

They were opposed to the formation of a distinct political party—utterly and sincerely.—[Penn. A. S. Convention, Feb. 1, 1841.]

"For the Auti-Slavery Society to identify itself with any existing party in politics, or to adopt the reays and means of party politicians, would, in our view, be no less absurd than wicked; but a failure to urge men of all parties to use their political power for the overthrow of slavery, would be a relinquishment of its object. "Far off be the day when this Society shall rome down from its kigh and haly ground, to minister to the ambition of any man.

Our buttle is not to be fought at the polls—in never will be; but our rictory will show itself there, and in all the offices which a regenerated people have to give. We want no champions in Congress, nor any For the Anti-Slavery Society to identify itself with all the offices which a regenerated people have to give. We went no champions in Congress, nor any where else, but before the Feorle. There our battle is to be fought. The people are to be carried, and they will take care of their servants in Congress. We have no selicitude about the matter. Give us the hearts of our fellow-citizens, and we care not a rush by what parties they please to accomplish our object—whether by federalists or democrats, whigs or tories. There is not, I nor will there be till the whole take a seat in Congress .-- no matter what political power might thereby be gained, [An. Rep. Mass. A. S. Soc

# A. A. Pheins in 1836.

We copy the following article from the Emancipator of Aug. 18, 1836. It was written by Amos A. Phelps, then editor of that paper. He is another man in spirit in the year 1841.

New-Hampshire Observer and Mr. Garrison. vain; The editor of this paper has found out that Mr.

would leave it to people to do as they choose about cooping it. He thinks that a Sabbath was necessary for the Jews, because they had rites and ceremonies to sustain; and that it was chiefly for the Jews, rather than for us. He adopts Paley's notions on the

And the editor thinks that the effect of Mr. G's remarks on the subject, in his review of Dr. Beecher, is 'direct to the destruction of the holy day of the Lord.' Vastly more 'direct,' probably, than that system of slavery which annihilates Bible, Sabbath and all, to one-sixth of our entire population! The editor accordingly deals out the following to those who agree with and sustain Mr. Garrison, in his views on abolition:— And the editor thinks that the effect of Mr. G's

Our brethren, who have sustained Mr. Garreio in all his course, will undoubtedly pause a long while before they conclude to sustain him here, in the prostration of that sacred day, which has ever been, and which ever must be, the protecting shield of religion
Mr. Garrison does not belong to the church of Christ.
Ho entertains the notion, that he is not required to
Do this in remembrance of me.

It is not safe to follow any leader who bends the

or this not said to follow any leader who behas the cutire energies of his mind to one main topic. He sees things through a disordered medium. This is the case with Mr. G. He keeps his eyes fixed intently on one object; and when he occasionally looks off, he sees 'men as trees walking.'

Now we trust that we love the Sabbath, and dissent from Mr. G's views on the subject as much as the editor of that paper-but what then? Nay, what if he were throughout a thorough Quaker? imation and hope will be hereby infused into Must I therefore abjure his sentiments on the subject breasts of all the friends of freedom and humanity. of abolition, or temperance, or any similar question, AND REFUEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH AND SUSTAIN HIM IN THEIR PROMULGATION? NONSENSE. Such views and feelings are the quintessence of mean, NARROW-MINDED, SECTARIAN BIGOTRY, and from religious, for the abolition of slavery, and that their source a look or word, believing our immost soul we loathe them, and say of every man who cherishes them, if he, emphatically, econdated medium, and is one whom 'it is not safe to follow' one inch.

We regret that Mr. G. should weaken the force of his rebuke of Dr. Beecher, by turning aside to the discussion of the Sabbath question. We think it was a mistake, and we regret that he did it. But as it is, we now say that when the editor of the Ob-server will abjure all colleges, which adopt Paley as a text-book, and depose all ministers who teach 'Paley's notions' on certain other equally important topics, we will then perhaps, reconsider the ques-tion of abjuring Mr. Garrison.

d swordsman.

Political Action.

We are glad to receive the following explanatory apologist of slavery,) and also the sentiments quoted letter from the pen of our bro. Rogers, in regard to an BROTHER GARRISOS: rom the Liberator respecting civil government, A. A. editorial article in the National Anti-Slavery Stand-Phelps, as editor of the Emancipator, Feb. 1836, said— ard of April 1, which, at the time, we meant to con-Phelps, as editor of the Emancipator, Feb. 1836, said—

'If the members of anti-slavery societies were responsible for Mr. Garrison's sectiments, there might be some propriety in their disclaiming those 'respecting civil government.' But woe to the patrons of the Chronicle, and to its subscription list too, if patrons are responsible for the language of their editor, and are bound to disclaim them, &c.

Mr. Garrison is patronized by the anti-slavery societies, just as any other man is, not because his faultless, but because his labors do, and are honestly designed to do good.'—[Feb. 1836.]

Bostos, May 5, 1841.

Bostos, May 5, 1841.

very anniversaries, that some of our friends are appre hensive, that, in a recent editorial in the Natio Standard, (April 1.) I have committed the Society, whose organ it is, to the doctrines of non-resistance,nor as abolitionists to attach themselves to any existing party, the people of all parties are soleunly bound, by the principles of our civil and religious in the principles of our civil and religious there is some occasion for the apprehension—that is to say, apprehension that the enemy would take the occasion. I certainly did not intend to give it to them
-and don't think I have, to take it fairly. I was contrasting the positions of the two organizations-At the Fifth Annual meeting of the Parent Society, mere physical force enterprise, zia politics, with that Resolved, That WE SHALL DEPRECATE of the Old, which is eminently, as was intended, and

> By old organization, as I speak of it in the article mean rather the genius of the movement, than the Saciety itself,-when I say it deals only in moral in fluences. And speaking of the Society, I go no far ther, I think, than to say that it is learning to regard politics as a species of physical force-not that it has learned to do so, I, at least, imply strongly, that it has not; and, so far as it is learning, I think, it is arning individually. I no where say, or intend to, that the American Society repudiates politics as an anti-slavery instrumentality,—much less that it repudiates politics altogether as sinful, which non-resistance

But I am anxious to give the enemy no kind occasion, and the friends no apprehension; and so far as I have, I regret it, and take this earliest opportunity of explanation. The American Society, I have no oubt, regards political action as a legitimate anti-slavery means. Individually, I do not so regard it. I have not sufficiently distinguished, I fear, my own pinions from theirs, in the article alluded to, or been ufficiently explicit as to the doctrines I was advancng. It was necessarily written with a rapid pen, and the midst of much anti-slavery employment. I should send this to the Standard, but cannot sea-

onably before the anniversary.

Yours, in our great cause, N. P. ROGERS

# To the Abolitionists of New-England.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Saciety respectfully remind you, that the reg-

ular period for holding your annual convention n the city of Boston, for the purpose of haster tening the overthrow of American slavery, occurs on the 25th of the present month; and they would earnestly beseech you to rally on that important occasion, without distinction of sex, complexion, party or denomination, in numbers beyond all precedent. The Gentlemen in favor of the resolution explained. New-England Anti-Slavery Society has generally, if not invariably, surpassed every other anti-slavery meeting in point of zeal and interest; and is is believed that the approaching convention will be worthy

for the purpose of soliciting funds for said Society, and inducing a large attendance of the abolitionists of

And whereas, it is deemed highly important by this sented at the annual meeting above alluded to, in or-Mr. Garrison appears to adopt the Quaker notion der to give greater efficiency to the American Society, and to infuse new strength into its auxiliaries; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board would warmly comm dence, and liberality of all in this State, who sympathize with our enslaved countrymen at the South; and earnestly hope that this mission among us will be crowned with complete success-that he will be able to obtain liberal assistance for the American Anti-Slavery Society, and succeed in inducing many of the true and faithful friends of the anti-slavery cause to tieles contributed by them to our late Fair. give their personal attendance at the meeting in New-

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, April 27, 1841, on motion of Ellis Gray Loring, it was Resolved, That this Board has received with the

highest satisfaction the intelligence of the engagement of David L. and L. Maria Child as editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. They hail in the closet connexion of these tried and beloved friends, with the anti-slavery movement, a bright omen of fresh triumphs for the good cause, and are sure that new anmation and hope will be hereby infused into the

Resolved, That we hold, as we have ever held, that the people of this country are under the highest bligation to use their influence, political, social and

# Friends' Yearly Meeting.

The yearly meeting of (Orthodox) Friends is no in session at their meeting-house, in Arch-Street. On second day afternoon, we learn, an excellent epistle, from the London yearly meeting, on the subject of slavery, was read, and gave occasion for ma-ny remarks. The subject of abstinence from slave produce was also introduced, and the duty was urged tion of abjuring Mr. Garrison.

A Fatal Duel at New-Orleans. The New Orleans
Advertiser of 21st says: 'Last evening at 3 o'clock' a duel was fought between Leroque Turgeau, eldest son of Mr. Turgeau, notary public, and a Mr. Talary-turgeau fell in the conflict. Talary is an accomplish dswordsman. ential Society.

Col. R. M. Johnson, the late Vice-President, is a andidate for the Legislatore in Scott county, Kenaucky.

We are pleased to hear that Joseph Sturge of England, and John Chardler of Jamaica, known as active friends of the anti-slavery cause, are attending the meeting.—Peansylvania Freeman.

Lectures by James C. Jackson. Lynn, 5th mo. 3d. 1841.

I have just returned from a three days tour in Es wax county, with brother James C. Jackson. Our object was to stir up the abolitionists, and collect some money for the American Society. Our first visit was to Newburyport. We found all our friends in good spirits, and, notwithstanding the weather wa unfavorable, we had a meeting of 6 or 700. It was held in one of the largest churches in the place. They listened to (as I thought) a very logical and eloquent discourse from brother Jackson. Before the meeting commenced, some fears were expressed that there might be a disturbance in the gallery, but nothing of the kind occurred. The audience gave the utmost attention; but one person left the house during his remarks. Our friends seem to be awake in the

The next morning, we started in one of the mos violent storms I ever experienced, for West Newbury. Here we had an excellent meeting, and, although the minister of the parish is opposed to us, and it rained all the evening, we had a house full. Brother Friday 14th.

N. Y. Academy of Sacred Music, Tabernacle, 7 1-2

P. M. Rev. E. N. Kirk will deliver an Eulogy on the death of the late President Harrison. Jackson spoke one hour and a half; after which, I \$18. The next morning, we went to Haverhill. In the afternoon, I visited our friends, accompanied by a true friend of the cause, George O. Harmon, and collected \$43. In the evening, brother Jackson spoke one hour and a half in the Baptist meeting-house to a goodly number. The next morning, we rode to Andover: had bu

ause. At the close, they contributed \$40. Genu-

ine abolition is evidently on the increase in that

a thin meeting. It rained prodigiously, and there did not appear to be life enough in the people to face a storm. This may be accounted for from the fact, that the house brother J. spoke in was almost under the shadow of a Theological Seminary, whose Professors, (one at least) justify slavery from the Bible; but we 19 have there some devoted men and women-yet the air wants purifying: you can feel its cramping influence as soon as you inhale it. After meeting, we rode about 4 miles to Wm. Jenkins's, where we could take a long breath again. He has recently cut loose from all connection with the church, because of it pro-slavery character; and he seems like a new man. His soul seems to have full play, and his sympathies 27 gush out pure and fresh to all mankind, without regard to geographical boundaries or sectarian limits. He has paid \$30, or more, a year, heretofore, to support a gospel that was so limited in its love that the colored man could not come into its embrace. That money, in future, will go to our cause. If all our abolitionists would take as firm a stand as this, in two years there would not be a pro-slavery minister in New-England.

This short journey, and other indications, have convinced me that our cause is onward, and the time is not far distant when it will from its goodness find a place in the hearts of all true lovers of their race.

and Braintree Female A. S. Society, the following resolution was adopted, and ordered for insertion in the Liberator.

MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

Pursuant to notice, the 'Salem Female Anti-Sla-

the inscription, 'We are free,' upon its pennant, occupied the centre of the table. The wrought shoes, this State at the approaching annual meeting in New- watch-cases, aprons, caps, &c. neatly executed by York;
And whereas, the Parent Society is in pressing need of immediate pecuniary relief to sustain its operations, and ought not to make its appeals for aid in vain;
And whereas, it is deemed highly important by this

the colored children, won them much apprause. Next in order were the useful and very beautiful articles forwarded by the anti-slavery societies of Boston, Nantucket, and Lynn, for the Massachusetts Society; shells, lamp-mats, bonnets, shoes, plain and ornamental needlework, composing a portion of them.

Among the worthies who participated directly or indirectly in the affair, we mention the following on the authority of a citizen of the place.

John Floyd, the upper tavern keeper, contributed city; shells, lamp-mats, bonnets, shoes, plain and ornamental needlework, composing a portion of them. erations, and ought not to make its appeals for aid in ton, Nantucket, and Lynn, for the Massachusetts So-Garrison is rather Quakerish in his notions about the Sabbath, and he sounds the alarm most lustily:

Board that Massachusets should be strongly repretended to in order to be sabbath, and he sounds the alarm most lustily:

sented at the annual meeting above alluded to in order to be sabbath. Next in succession, were furnished a diversity of articles by the members of the Salem and Danvers Societies; among which were some splendid knit bead Samuel Vail, a Justice of the Peace, and an elder occupied the remainder of the hall, and were well

supplied with numerous delicacies. Taking into consideration the unfavorable state of the walking, we never have had a more prosperous

# Liberia.

To the Editors of the Christian Advocate and Jour-

It is rumored that there is 'trouble in the camp' a Liberia, between Rev. John Seyes, superintendent of the Methodist Mission, and Dr. Goheen, their physician, and Gov. Buchanan. Will Dr. Bond be sogood as to enlighten his readers on the subject? Asthe Advocate has been very punctual in publish-ing exparte evidence in favor of colonization, and the glowing representations of prosperity of the col-ony as given by Dr. Goleen and others, I would hear that it will have records account for periods. hop that it will have regard enough for consisten-cy to publish something that may be said on the other side, that the friends of Missions in the M. E. Church may judge whether they can consistently support the Mission.

A LOCAL PREACHER.

Dulley, Mass. April 13th, 1841. Will Zion's Watchman please to copy, &c. Anniversaries at New-York.

Sunday evening, May 9th
Bible Society, Broadway Tabernael Bible Society, Broadway Tabernacle, Address by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Al-

Monday, 10th. American Seamen's Friend Society, Tabernacle

Tuesday 11th.

Am. Anti-Slavery Soc. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
Am. Temperance Union, Murray street church, 10 A. M.
N. Y. and American Sunday School Union, Procession, 3 P. M. Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.
Young Men's Nat. Temp. Convention, Pearl street church, 3. P. M.
Foreign Evangelical S. Foreign Evangelical Suc. Mercer street church, 71-2 P. M.

Am. and Foreign Anti-Slavery Soc. church corns of Catharine and Madison streets, 7 1-2 P. M. Am. Female Moral Reform Soc. Dr. Patton's church Spring street, 7 P. M.

Wednesday 12th.

Am. Tract Soc. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.
Meeting of liberated Africans, Tabernacle, 3 P. M.
Am. Home Mis. Soc. Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.
N. Y. Colonization Society, Middle Dutch church
7 1-2 P. M.

Thursday, 13th.

Am. Bible Soc. Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

Am. Education Soc. Tabernacle, 7 1-2 P. M.

Saturday, 15th. Am. B. C. F. M. Tabernacle, 10. A. M.

### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Amount of receipts into the Treasury of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society, from April 1st to May

1st, 1841.

April 1. Worcester weekly con. B. P. Rice, S. Greenfield weekly con. B. W. Stearns, O. Wrentham sales of articles by Miss Cowell, G. Boston—weekly con. M. G. Chapman, East Foxboro—weekly con. Diss. Window Abington—weekly con. Elizabeth Niles, O. Anti-Slavery Soc. S. Reed Tr. 40.

19. Topsfield—Richard Phillips, 20. Salem—A. S. Society, L. Dean, Tr. 1.

24. Townsend—weekly con. Lacy Gates.

Townsend—weekly con. Lucy Gates, Lynn—weekly con. Wm. Bassett, Treas, Susannah Bassett, 1252; Sarah Alley, 7 04; Mercy T. Buffum, 7 01; Ruth Anne Estes 3 05; M. C. Hollowell, 2 57; Eliza Boyce, 34. Weymouth—weekly con. Elias Richards, Boston—sales from Fair, by C. Weston, do. weekly con. Mrs. Meriam, 675; Mrs. Southwick, 7 35; Taunton-Sale articles from Fair,

Total, \$133 ( Brookline, April 39, 1841.

Correspondence of the Jonnal of Commerce Losdon, April 3, 1841.

Captain Taylor, of New-York, has just had awarded to him the sum of \$5000 sterling, by the Germanic Diet, for his discoveries in electro-magnetism, whereby he proposes to supersede steam on railroads, and for propelling machinery. This gentleman, some mouths back, exhibited a very b autiful model of this electro-magnetic account of the colorance here. mouths back, exhibited a very b autiful model of this a place in the hearts of all true lovers of their race. We collected in this tour while passing rapidly from place to place, in small sums, for the American Society, \$240. When we can do thus, I cannot believe our cause is going down any where, but into the consciences and understandings of the people.

Thine in the cause of universal freedom,

J. N. BUFFUM.

The inventor has now constructing a machine of considerable power, which he expects to be enabled to get ready for service within the present year. So sanguine is the Capt. that he emphatically declares he does not intend to return to America until he can go hack by field right. But Boston Fair.

An the recent quarterly meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Female A. S. Society, the following esolution was adopted, and ordered for insertion in the Liberator:

Boston Fair.

Are the recent quarterly meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Female A. S. Society, the following esolution was adopted, and ordered for insertion in the Liberator:

Boston Fair.

America until he can go back by lightning! But this is not the only wonder which Capt. Taylor has been exhibiting to the astounded gaze of the natives of Cockneyshire; for he has a patent for steaming wood, and then, when in a soft sate, sheing it like soap, and forming the same forthwith into shingles, staves, garden paining. &c. &c. He has fixed up some extensive premises for this numeroe, and also for machine. the Liberator.:

Whereas, our confidence in the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society remains undiminished,
Resolved, That we will endeavor to furnish a table at the Fair for the benefit of said society, to be held at Beston during Christmas week.

MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec.

Staves, garden paing, &c. &c. He has fitted up some extensive premises for this purpose, and also for making casks by machinery, and to such perfection has he brought the latter, that his lady visitors can manifecture a cask in less than five minutes, without soiling their gloves. At the present moment the worthy Capt. is all the rage in town, and he is also, as might be imagined, playing the very deuce among the coopers in England.

### From the Philanthopist. Mob at Sharon.

Pursuant to notice, the 'Salem Female Anti-Slavry Society' held its fourth annual Fair, on the 14th, 13 miles from this place, have suffered themselves to be saily disgraced by a mob. Two or three weeks chanic building. The hall was adorned with anti-slavery society, held at the Society's Room, 25 Cornhill, this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, our esteemed brother James C. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, for the nursose of soliciting funds for said Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, for the nursose of soliciting funds for said Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, for the nursose of soliciting funds for said Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, for the nursose of soliciting funds for said Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, for the nursose of soliciting funds for said Society, is now on a visit to this Commonwealth, the inscription, 'We are free,' upon its pennant, ocsoft eggs, he gave them hard arguments, which dis comforted them utterly. The next day, Mr. Boyle delivered a lecture to a large audience in the same place, without being molested.

work-bags, rich silk aprons, toilette cushions, wrought collars, needlebooks, with and without anti-slavery sight of the house where the egg-mob performed their horoic deeds, received in his office a little while before the attack the patriotic band, and was apprised for the healt are the same of the Presbyterian church, whose office is within the confectionary and refreshment tables for the attack the patriotic band, and was apprised for the attack the patriotic band, and was apprised of their intentions, yet did nothing to keep the peac He could easily have crushed the thing in the bud.

Taking into consideration the unfavorable state of the walking, we never have had a more prosperous sale—the proceeds amounting to \$325. The thanks of this Society use hereby presented to the Societies of Boston, Nantucket, Lynn and Danvers, for the articles contributed by them to our late Fair.

In behalf of the 'Salem Female A. S. Society,' MARY P. KENNY, Cor. Sec.

Salem, May 1st, 1841.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of the various wards of this city, held in the Infant School Room, April 27th, 1841, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas all citizens of Boston were invited to participate in the funeral solemnities in relation to the late President of the United States, on Tuesday, April 20th, 1841—and

Whereas the colored citizens were desirous of An attempt was made on Tuesday last by an indi-

late President of the United States, on Tuesday, April 20th, 1841—and
Whereas the colored citizens were desirous of awarding their tribute of respect to their late Chief Magistrate, in common with their fellow citizens—and
Whereas the opposition manifested by portions of the citizens of the various wards prevented our uniting with them, without subjecting ourselves to an indignity not to be tolerated by a republican citizen—therefore

Resolvel, That the unkind treatment we received on that occasion, we deem unworthy the head and the offs. That the unkind treatment we received on that occasion, we deem unworthy the head and the other Weaver, both from New-York, and is now on his way to New-Tork,—Sagan-nah Republican.

Murder and Robbery We learn by a correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, that on the night of the 17th inst the store of Messrs. Munns, Simmons & Robinson, at St. Louis, was entered by robbers, who murdered two clerks, (one named Baser and the other Weaver, both from New-York,) after which they took what they could find, and then set fire to the building, which was destroyed, together with the banking house of Collier & Pettis. The body of Baker was found near the door, being shet. Resolved, That the unkind treatment we received body of Baker was found near the door, delag shot on that occasion, we deem unworthy the head and heart of citizens of this enlightened metropolis.

Voted, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be published

ELI CEASAR, Chairman.

Francis P. Clark, Secretary. tors of the acts. From Hazana .- The steam-ship Natchez, Capt.

Swiler, arrived yesterday from Havana with dates to the 15th inst. She brought over 70 passengers. By the Courier of last evening, we learn that a few By the Courier of last evening, we learn that a tew hours previous to the departure of the Natchez, in-telligence reached Havana, that 62 negroes from Ja-maica, believed to be abolitionist emissaries, had ef-fected a landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of those black subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested and ordered to be shot. The Spanish author-ities were in pursuit of the others. Otherwise every thing was tranquil on the Island.—N. O. Picayane, 20th inst.

Ruffian Assault .- Last night, between 10 and 1 Refinn Assault.—Last night, between 10 and II o'clock, Capt. John H. Love, of schr. Alexander, was assaulted by two ruffians on the Levee, near the foot of Canal street, and received a severe wound across the face near the left eye, with a heavy stick. It is thought he has his nose broken. The ruffians escaped. The attack was altogether unprovoked, and it seems without any intention of robbing.—N. O. Bee, 19th inst.

In firing the cannon yesterday morning, at Alon, John Adams had one of his arms shot off, and otherwise hadly injured. The firing continued, but another like catastrophe was the consequence. William Sheets was the other victim. His right arm was shot off above the clow—his left hand also shot off.

Horrid Death. We learn by the Morgantown (Pa.) Republican, that a young man by the name of James Weerman, by imprudently trying to jump from one side of a machine to the other, in a Rolling Mill, on Cheat river, was caught between the rollers and drawn through in the twinkling of an eye, and mashed to a

God makes no Distinction. The proposition of the colored persons of Boston, very many of whom voted the whig ticket at the late election, to join the Harrison funeral procession, was rejected by the marshals of the day; while multitudes who were not even entitled to vote, were admitted to the ranks. Is this christian? Is it in accordance with the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence?—

Fire at Intigua. Capt. Adams, who came passenger in the schr. Baltimore, at New-Haven, from Antigua, informs Messrs. Topliff that nearly one quarter part of the town of Antigua, including the Custom House, was destroyed by fire-on the 5th ult. Damage estimated at about 300,000 dollars.

We learn from Springfield, that a man by the name of Nicholbs, yesterday put an end to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a musket, which he placed on an arbor in his garden, about three feet high, then standing in front. He called his little son, about 6 years old, to witness the last time he should shoot at a mark; then with the ramred and a march, he touched it off, and immediately excited a match, he touched it off, and immediately expired.
-Northampton (Muss.) Democrat, 27th. The large span of the viaduct of the Edinburg and

Glasgow railway, that crosses the Union canal near Tanfourhili had the Keystone put into it on the 4th ult, This is said to be the largest stone arch in Great Britain, of so low an elevation. The length of the span is 130 feet, the beight from the springers is twen-ty-four feet six inches, and the height from the ground underneath thirty-five feet.

We saw a hog lying in the gotter the other day, and we saw a nog lying in the gotter the other day, and in the opposite one was a well dressed (man?) The first had a ring in his nose—the latter a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober 'A hog is known by the company he keeps,' thought we—so thought Mr. ——, and off he went.

Taxation in Boston -By a list of names, published in the Boston Journal, we learn that 135 individuals in that city are assessed over \$500 of taxes annually -41 paying upwards of \$1900 each -22, \$1,500 - 10, \$2500 - 6, \$2,500 - 2, \$5300 - and 1, \$7000

Hard Times .- The N. O. Picayune of the 18th ult., states that 'some of the tickets to see the charming Elssler,' sold on the previous evening as high as twelve dollars and a half.

A good price for bones.—The St. Louis Pennant states that Mr. Koch, of that city, has sold the bones of the animal which he calls Missouriam, for the sum of \$50,000. The Measles are quite prevalent in this city at the present time. We see by the obituary report, that 47 deaths occurred in this city last week, 19 of which were occasioned by this disease.—Boston paper.

August Mr. Hoadley, a Justice of the Peace at Clevefand, Ohio, and formerly President of the Eagle Bank at New Haven, has, it is said, in nine years, entered judgments in his docket, upon seventeen thous-

Joshua Leavitt has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in place of J. G. Birney, resigned. His sala-ry is to be \$1500 a year. The Royal Cheese. There is a 'royal cheese,' now

on exhibition in London, composed of curds formed from liventy hogsheads of milk. It is said that Mr. Phipps, the first person inocula-ted by Dr. Jenner, for the cow-pock, is still living— and employed as gardener, by the Doctor's descend-

It is said that two horses abreast, will plough with more case a given quantity of land than three, when placed before each other. The Mayor of Salem, in his recent inaugural address,

The New Orleans Picayune says that musquitoes are like doctors—they never 'let blood' without 'running up a bill.'

The silk factory, farm and building at Northampton,

# which cost \$125,000, was sold last week for \$20,

NOTICES.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERI CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Manhattan Anti-Slavery Society, there will be a Fair held in the city of New-York during the week of the anniversaries, in May next. The friends of the anti-slavery cause are solicited for contributions, either in money or goods. Articles of clothing—such as hats, shoes, stockings, 'kerchiefs, gloves, children's frocks, aprons, shirts, fancy articles, toys, &c. &c., will be gratefully acknowledged. A more particular list will be made out, of the most desirable articles, and it is looped that the anti-slavery women of the country will ped that the anti-slavery women of the be prompt in forwarding such as they can, and in pro

og the most liberal contribution ira Van Rensselaer, Lydia Maria Child. Rachel Ruby,
A. H. Gibbons,
Mercy Powell,
M. A. W. Johnson, Anne Warren Weston. Anna Bodie, Jane Davis, Sarah H. Southwick.

New-York, March 4, 1841. EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-

ICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighth annual meeting of the American A. S. Society will be held in the city of New-York, beginning on Tuesday, the 11th of May, and continuing, a dipurament, until the business be concluded. Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and the friends of the cause throughout the country, are invited to

attend. The ANNIVERSARY MEETING
Will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday forenoon, at 10 o'clock. Delegates are requested, immediately on their arrival in the city, to call at the Anti-Slavery Office, 143 Nassau-street, and to enroll Cards of reference will be furnished directing them where accommodations can be obtain ed, at a reasonable cost, during their stay in the city

T. VAN RENSSELAER, JAMES. S. GIBBONS. Cammittee of Arrangements. New York, March 4, 1841.

FAIR.

At a monthly meeting of the Lynn Women's Anti Slavery Society, it was
Voted, That the time of holding the Fair in this
town, be altered from the first week in May to the
first week in June, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.
Societies and individuals are earnestly invited to
assist us by their contributions.

assist us by their contributions.

Donations may be directed to Miriam B. Johnson,

Union street. ABBY A. BENNETT, Rec. Sec. FAIR AT MILLBURY.

An anti-slavery Fair will be held in Millbury, on the fifth and sixth of July, the proceeds to be given to the Massachusetts and American Societies. The friends of the slave in other places are earnestly so licited to assist us.

Per order of the Society,

MARGARETTA L. KELLEY, Rec. See

Millbury, March 15, 1841.

DIED-In Albany, on the 23d of April, of consump

tion, after an illness of three months, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, son of Michael and Susan L. Douge, aged six years and twenty-one days. No more the pleasant plant is seen, To please his parents' eye,
'he tender plant, so fresh and green,
Is in eternity.'

ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

A CLASSICAL Dictionary: containing an ac-count of the principal proper names mentioned in ancient authors, and intended to elucidate all the in ancient authors, and intended to elucidate all the important points connected with the Geography, History, Biegraphy, Mythology and the Fine Arts of the Greeks and Romans. Together with an account of Cuins, Weights and Measures, with tabular values of the some. By Charles Anthon, LL. D., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Columbia College, New-York, and Rector of the Grammar School. 1 vol. royal 8vo. pp. 1423. Just published. For sale wholesale and retail at 133 1 2 Washington Street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

For the Liberator. NEW-ENGLAND ABOLITIONIETIES.

William Lloyd, William Lloyd, if thou'd wish to avoid The bitter of tongue and of pen, Thou must give up the strife For Freedom and Life, And never speak truly again,

Wm. Lloyd-And never speak truly again.

But hold on thy way, for there cometh a day Where the faithful shall reap their reward, In the home of the blest, Where the weary shall rest In mansions prepared by the Lord, Brother Garrison-In mansions prepared by the Lord.

Amos A., Amos A., in an earlier day Of our cause, clad in buckler and shield, Thou stood facing the foe : But where art thou now ? Scared by women away from the field,

Amos Phelps-Scared by women away from the field. Maria, Maria, though in circles called higher, Thy name with contempt may be spoken; There's a holier part

Of the bondman whose chain has been broken, Maria Chapman-Of the bondman whose chain has been broken. Mary Ann, Mary Ann, with thy heart in they hand,

Where there's work to be done, thou art there;

And thy labor goes free, Whatever it be, Petition, collection, or Fair,

In the grateful heart

Mary Johnson-Petition, collection, or Fair.

William B., William B., the down-trodden in thee An unfaltering defender have found; Though firm as the rock, 'Neath the tempest's wild shock, Yet with meekness and gentleness crowned, William Bassett-

Yet with meckness and gentleness crowned. Natty P., Natty P, as soon shall we see Thy own granite hills leave their station, To kiss the wild wave. As thou'lt give up the slave

To the hands of new organization, N. P. Rogers-

To the hands of new organization Thankful S., Thankful S., if I rightly can guess, Thy hands are not slow to perform The laborious part,

With a cheerful heart, And a love for the slave ever warm, Thankful Southwick And a love for the slave ever warm.

William Chace, William Chace, we've not yet won the race,

We have not converted the nation; Oh, say not so soon, That the labor is done. Designed for our Organization, William M .-

Designed for our Organization.

John A. C., John A. C., the blow simed at thee, Savored naught of true love for a neighbor; But it hit the right mark, Although sent in the dark, For it shewed thee the field of thy labor, John A. Collins-

For it shewed thee the field of thy labor. 4th mo., 1841.

From Graham's Magazine. THE VOICE OF THE SPRING TIME. BY MARTIN THAVER, JR.

I come! I come! from the flowery South, With the voice of song and the shout of mirth; I have wandered far, I have wandered long, The valleys and hills of the South among; On woodland and glen, on mountain and moor, I have smiled as I smiled in days of yore; In emerald green I have decked them forth. And I turn again to my home in the North

I have roved afar through the storied East, And held on her hills my solemn feast; Through her cypress groves my voice was heard, In the music sweet of my fav'rite bird; Each plain I have clothed in sunlight warm, And slumbered in peace 'neath the desert palm ; A garment of light to the sea I gave, And melody soft to each rushing wave.

O'er the Isles that gem the Ægean sea, I sported and flew with frolicsome glee; Round the ruins grey of the olden time, Bright garlands I hung of the creeping vine; Ah, little they thought, who slumber beneath, That the warrior's plume, and the victor's wreath, Would fade like the blossoms that spring-time flings, 'Round the cotter's grave, and the tombs of kings.

O'er Marathon grey I walked in my pride, And emiled o'er the plain where the brave had died On the field of Platea I laid me down, Neath the shadows deep of old Cithæron's frown Full soundly I ween doth the Persian sleep, When the fir-trees mourn, and the wild flowers ere His requiem soft I sang as I lay, And dreamed of the glory won on that day

O'er Italia's hills soft sunlight I poured, And her olive groves gloomed wherever I trod; A coronet green to the mountains I gave, And a robe of blue to each laughing wave; With verdure I clothed each mouldering pile And laughed at the glory of man the while; For I thought how old Time had trampled in scorn, O'er the monuments proud of yesterday's morn.

I come! I come! with the song of the thrush, To wake with its sweetness the morning's blush; To hang on the hawthorn my blossoms fair, And strew o'er each field my flowrets rare; The lark, he is up, on his heavenward flight, And the leaves are all gemm'd with diamonds bright The hills are all bathed in purple and gold, And the bleating of flocks is heard from the fold.

Go forth! go forth! for the spring-time is come, And makes in the North his bright sunny home ; The sky is his banner-the hills his throne-Where in sunshine robed, he sits all alone; In the depths of the woods his footsteps are seen By each moss-covered rock and tell-tale stream; And his voice is heard through each leaf-clad tree, In the plaint of the dove and the hum of the bee.

# IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

BY PROFESSOR H. W. LONGFELLOW. The sun is bright, the air is clear, The darting swallows spar and sing, And from the stately elms I hear The blue-bird prophesying Spring.

So blue you winding river flows, It seems an outlet from the sky, Where waiting till the West wind blows, The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new .- the bads, the leaves, That gild the elm-trees' nodding crest, And even the nest beneath the eaves ;-There are no birds in last year's nest.

All things rejoice in youth and love, The fulness of their first delight; And learn from the soft heavens above, The melting tenderness of night.

Maiden! that read'st this simple ryhme,

Enjoy thy youth-it will not stay; Enjoy the fragrance of thy prime, For oh! it is not always May!

Enjoy the Spring of love and youth. To some good angel leave the rest, For time will teach thee soon the truth There are no birds in last year's nest.

### MISCELLANY.

presiding. From all we have seen and heard of the proceedings, we are confirmed in the belief that no good, and some harm, will come from these meetings. The manner in which the discussion is conducted is not suited to the serious nature of the subjects under examination, and evidently produces more mirth than conviction on the part of the audience. We should suppose that they who were instrumental in the subjects and acknowledge it in him. For my should suppose that they who were instrumental in to discover and acknowledge it in lim. For my calling the Convention must be satisfied that an assumption of that religious society sembly of this sort is not the place for a calm and profitable discussion of grave questions, affecting may be considered as a partial judge; but I do not hesitate to avow, and they who know me will testify gion. Still they are by no means chargeable with all the improprieties or mischiefs that have accrued. all the improprieties or mischiefs that have accrued. Their opponents, we fear, have shown an equal want of decorum, and no less violent prejudice. Nothing could have been more unfair, as well as irrelevant, than the attempt to fix upon those with whom the Convention originated, the stigma of infidelity. To call them infidels, because they are dissatisfied with existing institutions, or ascribe to them a human origin, and to repeat this accusation in the face of their own reiterated professions of belief in the divine origin and authority of Christianity, is grossly unjust, and only exposes the cause whose advocates (Christ, as his son, and the Saviour of the world; unjust, and only exposes the cause whose advocates resort to such means of defence—by raising preju-dices, instead of meeting arguments—to the distrust

of lookers on.

The subject for discussion at the present meeting, was the Ministry. A resolution was offered by a person unfriendly to the object of the Convention, that in the discussion of this question the scriptures be received 'as the paramount and only authoritative rule of religious faith and duty.' The first evening was spent in debate upon this resolution, which was finally rejected by a vote of 30 to 6. We do not conceive that this vote gives any countenance was maily rejected by a vote of 30 to 6. We do not conceive that this vote gives any countenance to the imputation of infidelity. The resolution was opposed, on the ground that the course of argument should be left free, since the design of the Convention was to obtain an unrestricted discussion; but too was to obtain an unrestricted discussion; but look upon a man who has been instrumental, in they by whom it was opposed expressed their entire faith in the Bible. The avowed object of its supporters was to obtain, if it should be rejected, a ground for the charge of infidelity; this we have no desitation in pronouncing an unworthy proceeding. In the course of the debate, much personality was allowed. After the resolution had been rejected, anyoners was offered as a means of bringing the Control to the reformers in the chirtian world, we shall allowed. After the resolution had been rejected, another was offered, as a means of bringing the Convention immediately to the object for which it was called, in terms to this effect,—that the order of the Ministry, as now existing, is anti-scriptural and of rome of Prague, Wycliffe, Luther, Calvin, Wesley, Ministry, as now cristing, is anti-scriptural and of rongin. We understand that emphasis is laid upon the clause in italics, and that the design of those by whom this resolution was sustained, was not to secure a formal expression of opinion, so much as a general discussion. The Convention continued in the continued of the continued in the cont

acquired a factitious importance from the novelty of the case. The vote of which we have made mention, shows how few persons actually took part in the proceedings. The debates were confined to a still smaller number. Many persons attended from curiosity, and many also, it was unhapply evident, for the sake of annusement. The Convention we have regarded from the first as a foolish and misthing with the fall the for exceed the with the without any invidious comparison, he claims a striking an experience. have regarded from the first as a foolish and mis-chievous thing, but the folly far exceeds the mis-chief. We regret that the friends of institutions character, and it may now be as well to ask, what which we value, if they saw fit to enter upon the arena to which they were invited, did not carry thith- In the first place,

### Church, Ministry and Sabbath Convention.

er better tempers and sounder arguments.

This convention met in the Chardon-Street Chapel, Boston, the 30th ult., for the purpose of discussing the question, whether the Christian ministry is an institution of divine appointment—Edmund Quincy in the chair. A resolution was rejected, declaring that the convention 'receives the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the paramount and on-Old and New Testaments as the paramount and on-ly authoritative rule of religious faith and duty.' Perceiving that this denial of the great principle of protestantism placed the body in an awkward posi-tion before the country, they afterwards passed a series of resolutions, explanatory of their motives, asserting that 'while the convention cannot properly claim to be, in the technical sense, a christian body, it declares those who apply to it the term 'infidel,' to be guilty of gross defamation.' Alas! how unconscious they are of their true position! Having conscious they are of their the only possible authority set aside the scriptures, the only possible authority for determining whether the ministry is ordained of God, and what are its legitimate powers, they must that ignorance and interest had thrown about it. They adjourned without coming to a decision.-Conn. Observer.

# Sabbath, Ministry, and Church Convention.

Our readers may expect that we shall give some account of this Convention, which met last week in the Chardon-street Chapel. There is no occasion for our saying more of it, than that it continued its sessions three days, meeting morning, afternoon, and evening; that few persons allowed their name to be entered as members, or took part in the pro-ceedings, and most of these were from the country; that three fourths or more of those who were seen in the chapel at different times, seemed to have gone there from curiosity, remained but a short time, and left with feelings of disgust; that very little interest and less sympathy were awakened in the city in behalf either of the convention itself or of their professed objects; that the debates, with few exceptions, were unworthy of the topics discussed, and

Christian Resister. THE CONVENTION FOR DISCUSSING THE MINISresolution adopted for discussion, which the question at the close of the convention. The week than other fellows would do in a year object of the convention and discussion being, as we are informed, merely to elicit discussion and examination of the subject .- Lynn Record.

The Baltimore Nother Performed drunkards of Baltimore, volunteered to visit the city of New-York to labor for a season in the cause of temperance. It is altogether a new idea; but we have no doubt that the results will be highly gratifying. It will be recollected that there is in Baltimore, an association of no less than helve hundred who have recently been saved from the miseries of drunkenness, and restored to the bosom of virtuous society. So large a number may well furnish a delegation of efficient laborers in the cause. They were on a visit to Boston last week. A paper from that city says of them, 'they have delivered several public addresses to large and deeply interested assemblies. The meeting in the Odeon of Wednesday evening last, was of a thrilling and effective character. Several drunkards and drinking men came forward and signed the pledge of total abstinence.'

Sudden Death—William T. Towne, Esq., of Springfield, formerly of Worcester, was seen on Wednesday at some distance from the former town, riding in his time since, a delegation of five reformed drunkards of Baltimore, volunteered to visit the city of New-

scales Deals—Within T. Vosas Seen on Wednesday at some distance from the former town, riding in bis waggon—the horse apparently having no guidance. On reaching the stable, Mr. T. was found to be dead, still sitting in the carriage. He died of apoplexy.

George Fox.

One assertion I will venture to make, as suggested One assertion I will venture to make, as suggested by my own experience, that there exist folios on the human understanding, and the nature of man, which would have a far juster claim on their high rank and calebrity, if, in the whole huge volume, there could be found as much fullness of heart and intellect, as bursts forth in many a simple page of Groner Fox.—Coleridge's Biographia Literaria.

The above passage contains a most extraordinary testimony to the greatness of one of the most extra-ordinary characters, that ever appeared on the thea-From the Unitarian Monthly Miscellany.

Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention.

This Convention, of which we gave some account in our last volume (Miscellany, III. 296, 357,) resumed its sessions on the 30th of March, in the Chardon-street Chapel in this city, Edmund Quincy presiding. From all we have seen and heard of the proceedings, we are confirmed in the belief that no good, and some harm, will come from these meetings. Christ, as his son, and the Saviour of the world Christ, as his son, and the Saviour of the world; leaving to every one the same liberty of shaping his opinions on the doctrines of the New Testament, by the light of his own judgment, and by that of the Universal Spirit which dictated the sacred writings, as we claim in all other matters. This is my idea of the liberty of the Gospel. The christian world once arrived at this temper, we should see all sects and parties fall his rothing, and the cause.

tinued its sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, an illiterate man; a dweller in the obscurity of the country. They, with difficulty, by slow degrees any vote on the subject that had been before them. We trust none of our readers will regard the meetings of this Convention with anxiety. It has acquired a factitious importance from the novelty of the country. They with difficulty, by slow degrees only, cast off the prejudices and errors of their times; any, as in the case of Luther, were entangled for years, and to the very last, in webs of failacy so fail, and to our eyes so Indicrous, that we cannot now health they without wonder. For on the other cannot not be seen to be a contract.

In the first place, an admirable sagacity : in the second, an integrity of principle, inferior to that of no other man that ever lived; and thirdly, a courage and fortitude that nothing could subdue. These, combined with no ordinary share of benevolence, form a character of the highest order. That which, at the first view, seemed to be a disadvantage of Fox,-his want of learning, and his obscurity of station, was rendered, by his natural greatness, em-inently advantageous: he had not to struggle with the bondage of creeds; he had not to lean on the delusive staff of classical knowledge; nor to grope his way by the glimmerings of school philosophy. He was thrown, by his absolute want of ordinary education, on his Bible: he was compelled to drink, not at distant streams, turbid with the tramplings of many strange animals, and half exhausted by many drinkings, but at the fountain-head; and the rative strength and superiority of his mind, shone forth as by the aspiration of one draught of the Divine Spring. With a wonderful clearness and single-ness of eye, he at once comprehended the pure and Having once discerned the beauty and simple nobility of the christian principles, in the singleness of his soul he embraced them at once, heartily and for ever: no bias of selfishness, no hope of honor or gain, weighed with him for a moment: he embraced e pure faith of Christ for itself alone; and, with a ide and boldness worthy of a chris he set forth to proclaim and to defend it in the face of the world .- Howitt.

# Longevity of the O'Connells.

A gathering of the 'Irishmen in London' took place on Sunday evening at the Assembly Room, Theobald's road, in furtherance of repeal. Mr. O'Connell attended, and the place was crowded He gave, in the course of his address, the following account of the longevity of his family, drawing from it a deduction highly disagreeable to the tories:

'In reading Blackwood's Magazine the other eve ning, I happened to alight upon an article in which discreditable to those who engaged in them, whether regard be had to the temper manifested or the arguments urged; and that, finally, not only was no vote taken on the question at issue, but, so far as we could see, no results, of any sort, were produced, of much interest or importance to the community.—

(Christian Resister, 18 the bay learning those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to anger those an article in which they regard to a some they possess reduced to complete mathematical scale. What do you think they rely upon as one of these chances — Mr. O'Connell, says the article, is now 65. So I am—and small blame to me—how can I help it? I would be younger if I required but as I can't I must be controlled. I could, but as I can't, I must be content. But how proceeds the tory scribe? 'He(Mr. O'Connell) has THE CONVENTION FOR DISCUSSING THE MINIS-TRY, whether of divine or human authority, its rela-tion to christianity, &c., was well attended through out, and its proceedings interesting. We attended out, and its proceeding.

only at intervals, but heard and saw enough to form a tolerable opinion of the subjects, arguments, and manner of proceeding. The advocates, pro and con, were religious persons, chiefly ministers. One the tolerable opinion of the subjects, arguments, and minety-six. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, I have reason to reckon upon more than three years against the tory scoundrels. However, if my time is to be the cheef is not that a reason why I should work the short. We did not hear of him afterwards. The harder? Here I am now, on Sunday the 7th March, adopted for discussion, which occupied in the middle of London arguing for Ireland, and on nearly all the time of the convention, was substantially that the ministry, as now existing, is antichristian and unscriptural. No vote was taken on work out my three years; by doing more work in a

The Baltimore Delegation of five reformed drunkards since, a delegation of five reformed drunkards

The New-York Herald.

This paper, notorious for its profane wit and vulgar profligacy, notices the late Chardon-street Convention in the following style:

in the following style:

Matters set Right. We wish the public to understand it distinctly, that the venerable Thomas Clarkson, in common with the great body of British abelitionists, has no sympathy and no fellowship with the anti-sabbath and kindred notions of the Garrison chool in this country. We have a letter from him in our possession, dated March, 1841, which shall appear in the Herald very soon. The anti-sabbath Convention is now in session in Boston, Edmund Quinevention is now in session in Boston, Edmund Quinevin the chair. Some warm discussions have taken place, and the crazy-headed Garrison has had his mouth closed. Thank God for this much. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, TRACTS, & PRINTS

Jesus. We need a pure ministry—not deceivers. True religion will plant upon the brow a laurel more bright and enduring, than ever decked the brow of an

intendents of the public squares, may be praying men The Chief Justice, in his sentences of the nurderers above named, has evinced a high degree of evangeli-cal feeling. And has our pious sheet had no influ-ence in bringing about so godly a reform?

Reformed Drunkards. A Society of reformed drunkards, similar to the one formed at Baltimore has just been commenced in this city, under the most encouraging prospects. Some of the most degraded from the Five Points and Corlaers Hook have united—also some are expected from Wall-street. Bless the Lord for his wonderful works to the children Bless the Lord for his wonderful works to the children of men. Will not our children rise up and call us blessed, who are doing so much for the happiness of society, and for the promotion of the sacred gospel? We feel thrice blessed already for the mile we have contributed toward the coming of the millenial glory.

contributed toward the coming of the millemial glory.

Revival Intelligence. A letter from Prairie Village,
Wisconsin, apprises of a revival in that place, the result of a protracted meeting which had just been closed. Fifty had been added to the churches in these
'diggins,' besides several under way. At Circleville,
Ohio, a revival is in progress, at which upwards of
sixty have expressed religious hope. 'Bless the Lord,
O, our souls, and forget not all his benefits.' Ride on
prosperously in thy majesty and glory on account of
thy righteousness and meekness, O thou Saviour of
sinners. The great sleep of eternity is coming right
up

Appointment. The Rev. John Newland Maffit (Methodist) has been elected by the Board of Curators of St. Charles' College, professor of elecution and belles lettres of that institution. Success to him who belles lettres of that institution. Success to him who has raised himself up from the seat, the last, the wax, and the stirrup, to so high a seat in literature. Bro. John has been a faithful preacher and an exhorter, especially among the beautiful fair Apropos. We hope that Mrs. M. still holds on to where she had attained some months ago. For many years we fear she was living without hope and without God. Lord, keep us steadfast in the faith.

The Sacred Subbath. The hotel keepers at Burlingtac surreu success. The notes accepter at burring-ton, N. J. a place of much resort to the Philadel-phians, have unanimously resolved to close their ho-tels on the subbath. This is by no means singular, when it is recollected that the New-York Herald is habitually read there—its sacred principles are tho-roughly inculcated. Here is more evidence of our success in reforming society.

The following is a list of the passengers who left New-York, March 11th, in the steamer President, for

New-York, March Uth, in the steamer President, for Liverpool:

P. C. Pieffel, of New-York; A. R. Warburg, New York; Lieut. F. Lenox, and Mr. Courtney, British army; Tyrone Power and servant, England; C. A. D. Meisegaes, Philadelphia; S. Mails, New York; C. S. Cadet, Buenos Ayres; T. Palmer, Baltimore; Dr. M. Torner, Cuba; T. Blanchor, Cuba; John Fraser, New York; A. Van Lone, Jr. Amsterdam; A. L. Byrne, London; Thorndyke, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and friend, New York; A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, New York; A. Van
Byrne, London; Thorndyke, New York;
Martin, England; E. B. Howell and friend, New York;
A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman,
Washington City; D. Duchar, Scotland; B. Morris
and child; E. Berry; J. C. Roberts, New York; J.
Leo Wolfe, wife and child; Master Mohring.—Total
27 and two children.

On Monday morning last,
On Monday morning last,
CARDEN SEEDS.

Distressing Accident. On Monday morning last, Julia, the only child of Stephen Dickerman, of this town, was so badly burned by falling into the fire, that she died in a few minutes. She was fifteen months old. This is the third of bis children that have been burnt to death within nine months. Last August a house was burnt in Easton, and two of his children consumed in it, one of them great two are children consumed in it, one of them aged two and the other four years. He had previously buried his two oldest children. In addition to these afflictions, Mr. Dickerman has himself, as we understand, had one of his hands badly blown to pieces by an explosion of gunpowder. The sympathies of our kind-hearted citizens ought to be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman, in their present bereaved condition.— Dedham paper.

Extraordinary Escape. As a truck was passing two to three tons of stone, a child of Mr. Johnson section of Pitts-street chapel, only four years old, ran before the wheel, which knocked it down, and passed across its body between the hips and short ribs. It appeared so incredible that it was not crushed immediately to death, that doubts were entertained whether the wheel actually passed over it. The truckman picked up the child within two feet of the wheel, supposing it to be killed, and other persons saw the occurrence. The marks of the wheel are now distinctly visible around its bowels, and other circumstances conclusively prove the fact. The child, although it appeared greatly injured, is now quite cheerful—has borne its weight upon its feet, and to all appearance is doing well. No blame is attributed to the truckman, who has been very much distressed since the accident occurred.—Boston Jour.

The party who was suspected of having perpetrated the late extensive robbery at Windsor Castle has sur-rendered himself into the custody of the police. His name is Lovegrove, and though he held but a very subordinate office in the Palace, yet his friends are of subordinate omee in the range, yet his friends are of the highest respectability. It is not known to what extent the Royal plate has been plundered, but it is quite true that several rare silver articles of antiquity, munificent monarchical presents, and spoils of Indian conquest, have either been partially or wholly carried the property of the pro away. In many instances, the most superb and his-torically rich productions have been knocked to pie-ces, for the purpose of being carried away a bit at a time. The system must have been going on for some months, and tends to show how very carelessly this very valuable depot of public property has been

Terrible. We learn from a credible source the Terrible. We learn from a credible source, this morning, that a terrible tragedy of blood occurred last Wednesday, in Sumner, Oxford county, where Mr. Butterfield, hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town, murdered his wife and two youngest children, while two others of the family only saved themselves by flight.

dren, while two others of the laminy only saved themselves by flight.

Mr. B. had previously, we are told, had fits of insanity, and this last fatal attack took the form, it is said, of religious phrensy, and his alleged reason for murdering his family was to save them from eternal ruin, at the approaching end of the world!

He has been committed to jail in Paris.—Portland

Roanoke Railroad Company; embrucing the interest of the said Company in the bridge across the Roanoke at the town of Welden, certain warehouses and their fixtures, &c. &c. The whole of the debt for which this sale is made, amounts only to \$1300!

The Death of a Clergyman. - A Baptist clergyman The Death of a Clergyman.—A Baptist clergyman, named King Griswell, was recently killed at Cincinnati by violence. The Chronicle of that city says—ithe was we understand a Baptist clergyman, laboring in the western part of the city, and was killed in consequence of offence taken at some of his remarks. We have thought it proper to suppress names, and to give no farther particulars until an official examination is had. The violence was committed, we understand, last Friday, and the unfortunate sufferer expired vasterday. Wild Flowers,

CULLED from early youth. By a Lady. For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

A NARRATIVE. By the author of 'Tales that might be true.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON & PEIRCE.

THE MONK.

BY Mrs. Sherwood, author of 'The Nun.' For sale at 133 1-2 Washington street, by SAXTON April 30.

The following articles are from the same number of the Herald:

Just as we Predicted three Months Ago. The Presbytery of Angelica has formally deposed from the ministry Angustus Littlejohn That's right; we wish none in the ministry whose skirts are not clean, and whose robes have not been washed in the blood of Jesus. We need a pure ministry—not deceivers.

Jesus, We need a pure ministry—not deceivers.

Jesus defectual and least expensive mode of spreading the whole subject before the nation. The plan is simply this:—Let the friends of the cause in each school district start a subscription, raise what they can, purchase a library, appoint some one to act as librarian, and then draw out the books, read them themselves, and put them into the hands of their friends and neighbors who are not abolition-lists (who will read them,) exchanging them every bright and enduring, than ever decked the brow of an earthly conqueror.

Public Acknowledgment of Religion. A friend has pust informed us that Chief Justice Hornblower, when retired from the notoriety of the Court room, bears the felons, Robinson and Cisco, upon his heart. In a social prayer meeting, he was heard to intercede fervently in their behalf. God grant that all our officers, from the President of the Union, down to the superintendents of the public squares, may be praying men. ovenix converted.

Reader! will you see that an Anti-Slavery Library is established and put into circulation in your dis-trict, without delay? Libraries will be made up varying in price from five

By A liberal discount will be made to societies and individuals, who purchase to sell again, or for distribution.

### CINQUEZ.

EXCELLENT likenesses of this remarkable personage has been taken, to the order of Mr. Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia. J. T. HILTON has been appointed sole agent for the sale of them in Boston. Any persons wishing to procure one or more copies, can do so by leaving their orders at his place of business, No. 36, Brattle-street. Price §1.

THE TEMPTATION. THE Temptation; or Henry Thornton. Lead us not into temptation. This day published by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington-street.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Mon day in September, and consists of four quarters o eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the ereven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house built expressly for the accommodation of about TWENTY expressly for the accommodation of about TWESTY FUFILS, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For ne quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring,

Tuttion, (per quarter) English or Classical branch es, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher Miss Young, who boards in the family,) \$5; Draw ing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr VAUTIN, from England. Teacher of Italian and French Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cushing, Assistan Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil. D. MACK, Principal. Cambridge, March 10, 1840. 11eptf.

Garden and Farm Seeds. WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1840. OR SALE AT THE SEED STORE NO. 45 NORTH MAR

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Orders by wholesale and retail are respectfully so CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seeds

No. 45 North Market Street, Boston. February 12, 1841. 6 times.

TRIAL OF DARNES. A FULL and accurate report of the Trial of W. P. Darnes, on an indictment found by the Grand July of St. Louis County, at the September Term, 1840, of the Criminal Court of said County, on a charge of Manslaughter in the third degree, for the death of Andrew J. Davis, late of Northboro', Mass., in the city of St. Louis, on the first day of June, 1840, By Thomas S. Nelson, a member of the St. Louis Bur, second edition.

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Fashions for 1841,

THE latest English and French Fashions of Combs
with plates of figures, shewing a variety of form
of Combs, and of styles of dressing the hair. For sale
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OLIVER JOHNSON AND G. F. WHITE CORRESPONDENCE between O. Johnson and George F. White, a minister of the Society of Friends. With an appendix. For sale at 25 Corn-hill; and at Philadelphia, New-York and Providence.

March 12 Leonard's Arithmetic.

TEACHERS, School Committees, and the public generally, are invited to examine this superior thmetic, which is regarded as possessing unequal More Seizure of Slavers. Capt. A. Ward, of Salem, who came passenger from Manilla, in the ship Grotius, bound to this port, which vessel was off Gry Head yesterday afternoon, informed Mr. Hatch, of the Express, that when the ship left St. Helena, there were seven vessels, with seven hundred slavers, at that place, prizes to her Britannic Majesty's cruisers. The rule is explained with simplicity and exactness, and last of the seven arrived on the 2d of March, and had attributed to the seven arrived on the 2d of March, and had thrown overboard sixty dead slaves in sight of St. Helena, Bay State Dem.

Arithmetic, which is regarded as possessing unequalled merits in the many towns a regardation is observed, from the plain and obvious principles, to those which are more abstruct, so that the student can reasonable to the student can reasonable to the seven up in their order. Every principle and the whole forms a complete system of Arithmetic in one Book. It is believed that no other treatise furnishes so great facilities for becoming every and the Helena.—Bay State Dem.

A Railroad at Auction. The Raleigh (N. C.) Register has a marshal's advertisement exposing for sale to the highest bidder, the property of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad Company; embracing the interest of the said Company in the bridge across the Roanoke Railroad Company in the bridge across the Roanoke at the town of Welden, certain warehouses and

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tria, Silk and other kinds of HATS, at all prices from 2 to \$6; all of which are wyrranted; and those who call will find the prices as low as at any estab-Boston.

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Also, Balm of Columbia and Balm of Also, Balm of Columbia and Balm of America, the hair, with a large assortment of Perfumery a Soaps for the Toilet. For sale at low prices, at A JORDAN S, 2 Milk, second door from Washington.

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FULL length portrait by Linen, execut best style of Mezotiat of Steel; equali The best style of Mezotint of Steel; equalling and of the best specimens of English Engravings. Left from Mr. Clay and some of his intimate friends; be shown, approving in the strongest terms the like ness. Received and for sale by A. S. JORDAN, Milk, st., 2d door from Washington street. April 23.

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their sisters.—Brother Jonathan.

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A. LLOYD GARRISO

VOL. XI.---NO ENGLA

From the Port of T American Siz American Sa on American Slavery was nox Remond, at the Fric sphenson-st, N. Shields. Il-made young man of col-bert Spence, Esq., and he datentive assembly of two is for upwards of two he st clearness of pronunciati as for upwards of two he satclearness of pronunciati insted as it was occasion irery, amounted to cloque e attention of the assembly ging spirit; and the cog-turer against the atrociou ich exists in the United S ich exists in the United Stem, as men, as Christian ward in the good cause or produced beneficial effect. Mr. Remond comment visited this country to ple of the United States at the interior in London, in London.

ople of the United States at seting in London, in June I sould be able to so present it slavery existing in the Unit people of Great Britain the the subject. This he would be subject, as the preserued, if he had the opportudity, so far as the preserued, if he had the opportudity of the control of the cont med, if he had the oppor-mon a subsequent evening, hing more to do with Ame e an expression of publi-the friends of the anti-slav d the friends of the anti-sin at expression to be given as a appeared there as the adv y; he did not come to plea cause he was a colored n we, or because his fathers my generations; but he ca-ackies of mental degrad the thought it could not d he thought it could not ople, in order to enlist their mition, whether these enslave ue, or grey—sufficient, he twere known that they we were accountable create the principle of the cre in hopes that that principle he had been up by them, it was wor other civilized nations.)—a cedily be abolished in the world. ery other part of the world. out the Americans being fr ns, being democrats; but the hypocrites.' The lecturer at this was but a true charac

at this was but a true charac-hose notions in favor of sle eir growth and strengthenee at the very Constitution of eir Declaration of Independe-very of every kind. The state, too, was opposed to man his slavery. The lecturer then the present state of slavery in the American Union, show American Union, showi these States to a most we ten the free men of color the Union are used with great as little better than the b as little better than the hilst the first part of the Am dependence says—'We holf-evident, that all men arey are endowed by their Cr enable rights, that amongst I the pursuit of happiness.' inconsistency which the c

s thus presented, the lecter ton and tobacco States it is tion is worked into the gre ct that, considering the inte-e commercial, the political could scarcely be believed: find, that the church in Ar rt of the community. It was was that public opinion was southern States—who ow e millions of degraded and d children—and the norther em: but he hoped public o anged, and that the accur stroyed. He believed Gre e power of abolishing slaver ars, namely, by refusing to t as the produce of slave lab-is part of his subject more che e pleasure of addressing the g the ensuing week.

After Mr. Remond had co hich was warmly and deser resce, Esq., moved that the rhim their thanks, which wa speech by the Rev. Mr. M On Wednesday evening, M

second lecture, in the Wester reet, North Shields, which sp owded in every part. The oduced Mr. Remond, who, b sembly, read the parable of om the 25th to the 37th vers Luke. He then, in a ver lowed why there was such a bothern, as well as in the slav hists; that in New-Yor can very many, who had a lar slave property in the south: Ty class—for some equally co-ceply interested in the contin-ratem, that unless you could p could be something into their p lave, you could never persuilave, you could never persua uch a proposal. Further to ill anner in which the free peop spectable,) are treated by the mongst other instances, men eatment which he experien eatment which he experience on America to Liverpool in the fine way in which Mr. Remon sople could best assist in the anslavery was by turning to ultivation of cotton in British his country, instead of import tom the United States. He outhern planter in confirmati outhern planter in confirmati at nothing would sooner put merica than the annihilation merica than the annihilation at country. The Rev. Mr. oose present, thanked Mr. Rev. resting and impressive lectur lecting by prayer.

Aluminous Salts. The body ied thirty or forty years ago, uried near the Lake, was recemoved by his son, and was ferfect state of preservation. en. Wayne, recognized his fe-traominary preservation is as-an's Journal, by the fact, tha uried in argillaceous soil, stron solution of alum.

A Centenarian. The Centre at a free colored man, named in the upper part of Carolinst, aged 106 years, "leaving midren, 68 great grand-children total 146 desce